HUBBUCK'S
TENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,624—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.

Contains over 370 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, and in the Midst of the FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

MODERATE TARIFF.

GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.
JAMES BAILEY, M.P., Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th Feb.
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	11th "
B.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	A. Reeves	18th "
P.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigheil	25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5363	M. DeHorne	16th "

		FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery ..... 22nd May.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule ..... 29th "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mills	4,333	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felner	4,255	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1896.

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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
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PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
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BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

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PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND MONEY ORDERS, at current rates.
HAND BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
ceived. Rate of interest on application.
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s, Petitions, Memorials, Business ments, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., neatness and promptitude and at lowest e for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 29th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 4th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, (Bushire, Fao, and Muscat in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 29th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 14th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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ESTABLISHED 1830.
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GREY SHIRTINGS,
GREY DRILLS,
WHITE SHIRTINGS,
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DYED ITALIANS,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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A SINGLE MACHINE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

1896 PATTERNS
With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the
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A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

SEWING MACHINES
with all the Latest Improvements.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.
The fastest, the simplest, and the most durable.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

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Of superior Brands.
A SINGLE CASE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 475 per year.
Application to

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A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs
ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS OF WORK
UNEQUALLED.
Paintings on Canvas get faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.
THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

P. D. KANGA & Co.,
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BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!
THE GUZERAT DAIRY COMPANY, BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of British Aristocracy and Regimental Institutes of all parts of the World that they manufacture BUTTER PURELY on an English System untouched by hand. The following few Certificates will verify the statement:—

City Analysers' Office, Colombo, 15th January, 1896.
Analysis of a Sample of Butter, marked "The Guzerat Dairy Co.'s" Fresh Butter, received in a Sealed Tin from the Manager, Guzerat Dairy Co.
Specific Gravity of butter fat at 100° F., 912.

	Per cent.
Water	19·20
Salt	1·62
Lard	1·22
Butter fat and traces of colouring matter	77·96
Foreign Fat	Nil
	100

This butter is genuine and is of good and excellent quality
M. COCHRAN, F.C.S.,
City Analyst.

2. This is to certify that the "Guzerat Dairy Co.," Bombay, has supplied the men and families of the 1st Nº Lancashire Regiment with their Butter since our arrival and have given every satisfaction.

H. J. GILL, Lieut., & Qr.-Mr.,
1st North Lancashire Regt.

Bombay, 30th November, 1894.
3. The Butter supplied by the "Guzerat Dairy Company," to the R. A. Canteen, Colombo, for the last three months has given every satisfaction not only to the troops but also to the Married families.

A. C. I. W. SIMPSON, Lieut., R. A.

Colombo, 2nd July, 1895.
AND MANY OTHERS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
The Public are warned that none is Genuine except that which bears the Trade Mark on the Butter Tin.

Apply to the MANAGER,
GUZERAT DAIRY Co.,
Frere Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1896.

WILL BE HELD ON THE OVAL ON 9TH, 10TH, AND 11TH MARCH,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, G.C.S.I.,
H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA, G.C.S.I.,
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL DRUMMOND,
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Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, 21st Hussars.	Capt. FOWLE, 21st Hussars.
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2. English and Colonial Chargers.
3. Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
4. Chargers of Native Mounted Police.

CLASS B.—STALLIONS SUITABLE FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES.

1. Arab Stallions.
2. Other Classes.

CLASS C.—HUNTERS.

1. Horses up to 14 stone.
2. Light Weight Hunters.
3. Pony Hunters 14 hands and under.

CLASS D.—LADIES' HUNTERS AND HACK.

1. Ladies' Hunters over 14 hands.
2. Do. do. under do.
3. Ladies' Hacks over 14 hands.
4. Do. do. under do.

CLASS E.—PCLO PONIES.

1. All Classes up 12 stone.
2. Do Light Weight.

CLASS F.

Children's Ponies 12 hands and under.

HARNESS HORSES.

CLASS G.—1. Horses, Single Harness, Arabs, over 14 hands.
2. Do. do. other Classes, do.
3. Ponies, Single Harness, 14 hands and under.
CLASS H.—1. Horses, Double Harness, Arabs, over 14 hands.
2. Do. do. other Classes, do.
CLASS K.—1. Teams.
2. Tandems.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

1. For the best turn-out—Pair.
2. Do. do. —Single Horse or Pony.

For Colonial Horses imported by and the property of Importers at the time of Exhibition.
For the best Horse in the Show.
For the best Pony in the Show.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

1. For Horses.
2. Ponies 14 hands and under.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

1. Teams.
2. Pairs.
3. Tandems.
4. Single.

SHOEING COMPETITION.

EXHIBITS.

PRIZES and DIPLOMAS will be given for the Exhibits of Harness, Saddlery, Carriages and Horse Furniture in general, both for Indian Manufacture and Imported Articles.

CONDITIONS.

1. There will be two prizes given for each class, but extra prizes may be awarded in any class at the discretion of the Committee.
2. No second prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited.
3. An entrance fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for every animal entered in each class, except in the Driving Competition, when the charge will be Rs. 5, and in the Classes for Native Mounted Police and Shoeing Competitions, Re. 1 only for each entry.
4. All Entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Horse Show, District Staff Office, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Sirdar's Maidan, Apollo Bander, to reach by WEDNESDAY, 4th March.
5. No Entrances will be accepted unless accompanied by Entry fees.
6. All animals entered for competition must be in the Show Yard on such days and during such hours as may be appointed by the Committee. Exhibitors are requested to refer to the Daily Papers for time-tables of the judging and competitions.
7. Prizes may be withheld or reduced if in the opinion of the Committee the exhibits in any class do not attain a fair standard of excellence.
8. Arrangements are being made for stabling all horses from out-stations at a moderate rate.
9. Winners of prizes will forfeit their right to them if they remove their horses before the hour appointed by the Committee.
10. The Agents, G. I. P., B. B. and C. I. and S. M. Railways have consented to make the usual concessions as to conveyance of horses and carriages.
11. All Chargers to be in appointments, horse and man in drill order.
12. All animals entered as Hunters may (at the discretion of the Judges) be required to jump at least two fences.
13. All entered as Polo Ponies will be exercised with stick and ball over a course laid out by the Committee.
14. In the Jumping Competition prizes will be given for form shown over a variety of fences.
15. Horses and Ponies in all classes (except those for Driving Competitions) and complete turn-outs in classes for best turn-outs must be the bona-fide property of Exhibitors, but any person may be employed to ride or drive.
16. In class A, 3, Adjutants' horses are not eligible for competition. In class B, it is not necessary for animals shown to have been employed at the Stud. No horse to be shown more than once in any class.
17. Shoeing Competitions to be done on the ground. Field forge and anvil will be supplied. Shoes to be made and fitted.
18. Government has allowed the Oval to be used for the Show.
19. Stalls will be provided for exhibits of carriages and horse furniture on terms which can be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary.
20. Admission—

Gentlemen, Rs. 2 a day or Rs. 5 for the Show } 1st
Ladies, Rs. 3 for the Show } Class.
Admission daily, 8 annas ..... 2nd Class.

W. J. McWHINNIE, Capt.,
Honorary Secretary.

TRAVELLING BAGS, TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.

THE REGULATION OVERLAND or TROOPSHIP TRUNK, 24" to 36." Price: Cash Rs. 49, Credit Rs. 54-8, to Cash Rs. 72, Credit Rs. 80.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, Iron Frames, leather bound 33" and 36." Price: Cash Rs. 60, Credit Rs. 66-12, and Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.
STEEL CABIN TRUNKS, best quality, 24" to 33". Price: Cash Rs. 21-8, Credit Rs. 24 to Cash Rs. 26-8, Credit Rs. 29-8.
STEEL CAB'N TRUNKS, wood bound, 32" and 39." Price: Cash Rs. 31, Credit Rs. 34-8, and Cash Rs. 38, Credit Rs. 42-4
CROCODILE STEEL BRINDISI TRUNKS, 24" to 32," Price: Cash Rs. 17, Credit Rs. 19, to Cash Rs. 24, Credit Rs. 27.
CANVAS HOLDALLS, 54" by 30" and 54" by 35." From Rs. 13-8 Cash to Rs. 25 Cash.
GLADSTONE BAGS in Brown or Black Hide, 16" to 26". Price: Cash Rs. 36, Credit Rs. 40, to Cash Rs. 60, Credit Rs. 67.
THE NEW EXPANDING BAG, best quality, Brown Hide, 20" to 24." Price: Cash Rs. 60, Credit Rs. 67, to Cash Rs. 80, Credit Rs. 89.

UNIFORM CASES, HELMET CASES, HAT BOXES, SOILED LINEN BAGS, BRIEF BAGS, COURIER BAGS.

TRAVELLERS' REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

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TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

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(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the wrist-plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

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PHILLIPS & CO.'S "CRISP" AERATED WATERS.

OUR Factory at Byculla is one of the Cleanest and Airiest in Bombay, and is under immediate European Supervision. The Water is passed direct from the source of supply into the Purifying Vessels and Filters, and an Automatic Bottling Machine being used, it is not touched by Hand during the whole process. Samples of the Water are daily conveyed to our Laboratory and their Purity determined by Chemical Analysis. The consumption of Cheap Aerated Waters manufactured in unhealthy back-streets from imperfectly filtered water is the cause of much of the sickness prevalent in this country.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

LIQUEURS.

THESE LIQUEURS we guarantee to be of Foreign Importation and are of the best BRANDS.

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ABSINTHE	per bottle	3 0	CREME DE NOYEAU	per bottle	3 8
ANISETTE	" "	3 0	CURACAO RED	" "	2 8
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CHARTREUSE YELLOW	" "	4 8	EAU DE NOYEAU	" "	3 0
CHERRY BRANDY	" "	2 4	KUMMEL	" "	4 0
CORDIAL MEDOC	" "	2 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA	" "	2 12
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WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
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MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

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Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,028
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

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FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7, 9, and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
BY THE USE OF THE

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THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING
These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and M
The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-DAY } FEB. { 2 SHOWS } At 4 O'clock
TO-DAY } 29TH. { 2 SHOWS } and
TO-DAY } { 2 SHOWS } NINE SHARP.

LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT GREAT PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, MARCH 2ND,
GREAT NOVELTIES!
GREAT NOVELTIES!!
GREAT BRITAIN'S NOVELTY.
PROFESSOR W. FREDERICKS.
Performing Cats, Rats, Mice, &c.

Next week positively the last week of this Great Show.

Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.

☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AT THE SECRETARIAT,

By kind permission of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Military Band in attendance.

LAST TWO DAYS of the EXHIBITION.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, 29TH FEB. & MONDAY, 2ND MAR.

Admission further REDUCED to 4 Annas.

Exhibitors may have their Pictures by sending to the Exhibition Rooms on the 3rd and 4th March, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MUKE MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MUKE MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

I THE Undersigned CARRYING on BUSINESS under the Name and Style of W. CROWDER and Co., have given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. JEHANGIR MANEKJI TADIVALA and Mr. WILLIAM BENJAMIN CROWDER to ACT and SIGN for my Firm during my Temporary Absence from Bombay.

W. CROWDER.

28, Apollo Street, 28th February, 1896.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th March, 1896, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay in place of The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell, Mr. A. W. Cloth and Mr. S. M. Moses, whose term of Office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1896.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th February 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DAVID LOVE is no longer in the employ of Mr. C. B. BURROWS and has no AUTHORITY to INTERVIEW any persons on his behalf nor to canvass for orders for a book entitled "Representative Men." All communications respecting the aforesaid book should be addressed to Mr. C. B. BURROWS, care of Messrs. WM. WATSON and Co., 5, Hornby Row, Bombay.—Dated this 28th Day of February, 1896.

BLAND AND NOBLE, Solicitors for Mr. C. B. Burrows.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1895, is declared at the Rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after the 18th March to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on the 11th March, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 18th March, 1896, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Dis'ricts will obtain Dividend warrants at Hubli, on and after 27th March, 1896, on production of Share Certificates to our Representative there.

By Order of the Directors.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Bombay, 28th February, 1896. Secretaries & Managers.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 455 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a meeting to be held here on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1896, at 3 p.m. to take into consideration the following alteration in the existing By-Laws relating to the Joint Schools Committee, which were approved by the Corporation on the 1st March, 1888, and confirmed by the Government of Bombay on 12th idem, viz., the repeal of By-Law No. 4 of the said existing By-Laws and the substitution therefor of the following By-Law to be passed in lieu thereof, namely:—

4. "Subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, those persons only shall be employed as teachers who hold certificates of qualification recognized by the Educational Department, or who are already in receipt of pensionable pay under Government, so long as such teachers are procurable. Provided, however, that the following persons shall, at the discretion of the Joint Schools Committee, be eligible for employment for the respective duties hereinafter mentioned notwithstanding their not being qualified as aforesaid, namely:—

Mahomedan teachers for instructing in Urdoo schools.
Female teachers for Girls schools.
Persons who hold degrees from, or who have matriculated at, any University and University School Final men for instructing in English classes attached to the Municipal schools.

"It shall be incumbent on the Joint Schools Committee engaging a teacher as aforesaid to make provision for his or her pensionary rights in accordance with the rules in this behalf from time to time prescribed by Government. In filling up places on non-pensionable pay, the Joint Schools Committee shall give the preference to those who have passed an examination qualifying for the public service or who have been useful teachers."

The Corporation will, before approving the said alteration, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said alteration or to the proposed By-Law as so altered or any portion thereof on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than 10 (ten) days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, may by himself or his counsel, attorney, or agent be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

Printed copies of the said By-Law proposed to be substituted as aforesaid for the said existing By-Law No. 4 are kept in the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours, free of charge.

Printed copies of the said By-Law so proposed as aforesaid, will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of one rupee per copy.

By Order of the President.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 28th February, 1896.

WE STOCK and recommend the following CHEAP and good BRANDS:—

Hrt. GADEN and Co.'s MARGAUX. CLARET.

Ldn. AUSTIN, NICHOLLS and Co.'s A. Quality BRANDY.

CHAMPION and Co.'s CUVEE RESERVEE CHAMPAGNE.

NICOLLEAU'S CREME des GRANDS CRUS. a most excellent After-Dinner Liqueur, full of Flavour.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL .....Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL .....Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL .....Chikalda, Berar.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1872 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for 'HOLI' (Hindu Holiday.)"

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balances, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

WILL be held at Mahim, on SATURDAY, 7th March.

The Honorable H. M. BIRDWOOD will preside and Mrs. BIRDWOOD has kindly consented to Distribute the Prizes.

The business Meeting will be held at 4-30 P.M.

No Tickets are issued, but all friends of the Orphanage will be heartily welcome.

BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS will hold good for Admission to the Stand and Enclosure on the EXTRA DAY'S RACES, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1896.

By Order,

PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI, Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—SITES No. 151 and 152 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on the 9th March, 1896, at 10 A.M.

The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col., Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 18th February, 1896.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

WANTED, Full General and Detailed Working Drawings for a THEATRE Estimated Cost for Rupees 30,000, state terms for above, Plans and particulars of site can be obtained on Application to

RAI BAHADUR RAMKISHAN DASS, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.

MESSRS. S. H. NORTH & COY.

CUTLERS and SURGICAL and VETERINARY Instruments will remove their Works and Show Rooms on the 1st March 1896, to more extensive Premises at HUMMUMSTREET,

Opposite MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the Publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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"It is a remarkable work: the fruit of several years resourceful and laborious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations. . . . Your learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24, 1893.

"The book is large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research, and of scholarly in-sight. . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

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Signature

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation. Yours truly,

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INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIF

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Fourth Day.
Banks Closed: Holi Holiday.
I. M. S. Canning arrives.
Field Day, B.V.R., B.V.A., and B.L.H.
Bombay Sailing Association's Races.
Bombay Light Horse Annual Camp, Palli Hill.
Departure of H. E. Lady Sandhurst per mail steamer.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club, and Byculla Club Cup Day.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Harnaston's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.
Music at the Art Gallery, 5-30 p.m.
Concert of Indian Music, Framji Hall, 9 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

B.V.A., Annual Carbine Association Meeting.
P. and O. s.s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 14th instant, expected to arrive, 10 a.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Bamanwadi.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Muke Maru entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Strathgyle left it on Thursday.

MISSION LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6-30, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, M.D.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BAND.—The Band of the G. I. P Railway Volunteers will not play at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, on account of the Hindu holidays.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.—As already announced in our advertising columns, a concert of Indian music will take place, this evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The proceeds of the concert are intended for the benefit of the family of the late Imdad Khan, "ustad" of the Gyan Utejak Mandli.

THE MURDER AT GIRGAUM.—Visram Babaji, the supposed murderer of the dancing girl Ganga, at Kandawady, Girgaum, who was arrested by the police at Worli, on Thursday afternoon, was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Saunderson before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the murder of Ganga. The case was remanded, pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquiry.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, (Sunday).—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, D-lagoa Bay, Natal, East London, Cape Colony via Tuticorin and Co'mbo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to morrow (Sunday).

FATALLY INJURED IN FLOUR MILLS.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Mir Gurribally Hasanally, aged forty-five, a labourer employed at the Imperial Flour Mills, at the Two Tanks. About a week ago the deceased was sweeping the wheat-cleaning machine with a broom, when the fan of the machine struck him on the right arm, fracturing the bone. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where, about two days after tetanus set in, and terminated fatally on Thursday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A DISHONEST MUCCADUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tookaram Gainoo, a muccadum in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was charged by the G. I. P. Railway Police before Mr. C. H. Dubar, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing two copper vessels and a quantity of rice, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1-4, from the goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway at Wasi Bunder. The accused was arrested by the police on Thursday evening while he was leaving the goods yard with the stolen property in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, this evening, at 5-30:—

Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck	Merzdorf
Overture	The Exiles	Gassner
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette
Valse	Vision	Waldteufel
Grand Selection on Old English Songs	A Burlesque	Kappey
Gavotte	Mediæval	Clendon
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Hume

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A THIEVING AYAH.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Kanadasan Dias, a native Christian ayah, was brought up on a charge of theft, of a gold brooch, set with diamonds, belonging to Mrs. White, her mistress. The latter gave her gown to the ayah to be placed in the inner godown on Wednesday morning. The accused removed a gold brooch from the pocket of the cloak, and left the house, saying that she wished to see her sick daughter. In the evening the theft was discovered. The ayah was sent for, and on enquiries it was found she had pledged the ornament with a Marwari. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

A DESPERATE PICK-POCKET.—Inspector George, yesterday, brought up Ismail Abdool Rehman before Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged him with thefts of a purse, containing Rs. 4, from the pocket of Abdul Ahmed. The latter was looking at a monkey standing on the road, when accused put his hand in his pocket and removed the purse. Complainant caught him by the wrist with his hand, but he hit him on the head and made good his escape. Two passers-by went after him, and seized him, when accused picked up a big knife from a shop close by and hit one of his pursuers on the hand. More assistance came up, and he was arrested. He was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Maroo Shamrao, a Hindu lad, aged twelve, residing with his brother in an oart at Tardeo Road. On the afternoon of the 18th instant deceased was climbing on one of the logs of timber, which were lying in the oart, when his foot slipped, and he fell down, the log crushing his right foot, causing a wound on his two toes. Maroo was treated at home, and the wound appeared to be healing, but he then went about until Wednesday morning, when he complained of stiffness in the neck and lock-jaw. On the following day he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a couple of hours after admission. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Mr. Allan E. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, held an inquiry, touching, at the morgue, touching the death of Tookaram Bapoo, a Hindu lad, aged seven, the son of a labourer, residing at the Carnac Siding Road. On Thursday afternoon, the deceased lad was playing in front of his father's house, when he was suddenly knocked down by a bullock attached to a cart, being driven at an ordinary rate. B fore the driver, who was only a boy, could pull up, one of the wheels passed over the deceased, causing dysentery to set in, and death soon ensued. The lad was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where, on arrival, he was pronounced to be dead. His body was then conveyed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, three Purdasee burglars, named Guiadhunt Bhugwandin, Koashia Dajil, and Fakeera Koshaw, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Sloane, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft, and with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence. It appears that, about 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, one Ramchunder Krishna Ji, a piece-goods merchant, living in a shop in the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, went home. About 1 o'clock, on the following morning, the three accused went to the shop and commenced their nefarious work with a gimlet, but before they could effect their entry into the shop Inspector Sloane received information, and he at once deputed policemen to the shop. The policemen on their arrival at the spot saw the three accused hastily engaged in breaking the shop open, but before the police could secure them, the first accused dealt two severe blows to one of the policemen with a heavy bamboo stick with which he had been armed, one on the left leg and the other on the left-arm. Not being daunted at the desperate action of the first accused, the policemen captured the first two accused on the spot, while the third man made his escape, but he was subsequently arrested in his house. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, and No. 3, who was only proved to be an abettor in the commission of the offence, to three months' like punishment.

CONCERT AT PAREL.—Encouraged by the success which attended their previous efforts, the members of H. E. the Governor's Band entertained the public at a similar concert in their Mess Room, at Government House, at Parel, on Friday, when an attractive programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, was gone through. The hall was fittingly decorated for the occasion, and there were present a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, which fact fully indicates the high qualities of his Excellency's Band, which is held in high estimation. The programme opened with a concert polka by the Band, which was played in their usually pleasing style, followed by the Chinaman Upper Chorus, Hark Precious, which was next given, and full justice was done to it by the performers, to the accompaniment of the piano and harmonium. The next item on the programme was a comic song, Dolly Lad, by Mr. Dalby, which was so well received that an encore was demanded at its close. The gentleman kindly treated the party to another song, What could the poor Girl do? A. Selection, followed, and was rendered by the Chinaman Chorus with masterly execution. The soft low notes of the flute piece were excellently rendered, and a most favourable production of the high notes with much ease justified the ringing applause with which it was greeted. Mr. Dalby then spoke, whose appearance was hailed with applause, next sang "Killarney." She possesses a rich mellow voice, which she used to advantage on this occasion. Her singing was full of expression and sweetness, and called forth an encore, which she graciously responded to by "Daddy." Next came Sergt. Lusher with a piccolo solo, "L'oiseau au de Bois," by Le Thiere, and his spirited execution sent quite a thrill through the gathering. The next item, "Under the Red," by Messrs. White and Bligo, was confided to Sergt. Thompson, who sang it with much precision and feeling. The fascinating strains of "Romances and Polacca," by that skilful clarionet player, Sergt. Treyvaud, kept the party quite in a thrill of excitement, and his performance of the piece showed great ease and skill in handling it. The next applause was for Mrs. Hopkins' "Whisper and I shall hear," and her quiet and simple manner and remarkable voice seemed well fitted for the melody of the piece. She was recalled and obligingly sang the beautiful melody, "Say Au Revoir, but not Goodbye." The one remaining item on the programme was a comic song by Corpl. West, "I must have been the Master," which fairly brought down the house. He was excruciatingly funny, and his rendering of the song evoked roars of laughter from the audience. There was a genre I call for him at the close of the piece, and the "Blue Boy" was the result, which was also highly successful. We must not omit to mention that Mr. F. Koenig, the Bandmaster, conducted the musical portion of the programme, and presided at the piano during the vocal parts. At the conclusion of the concert a small dance was given, and the company dispersed with the feeling, fully satisfied with the excellent entertainment provided for them.

FATHER: "You may as well give up thinking about that young Hardcash. He does not love you."

Daughter: "How do you know, papa?"

Father: "I met him at the club last night, and he refused to lead me five pounds."

THE WILL OF A BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

ANANDRAO VINAYEK VS. THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BOMBAY AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit filed by the plaintiff, the surviving executor of the last will of Purmanandas Jeewandas, a Bhattia inhabitant of Bombay, for construction of the will of the deceased. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Russell and Mr. Scoles, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the Administrator-General of Bombay; Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Lynch, and Owen, for Dwarkadas Goverdhandas and Haridas Goverdhandas, two of the infant grandsons of the testator; and Mr. Branson and Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for Kaku, alias Bhugwandas Goverdhandas, the third infant grandson of the testator. The suit, being an important one, was specially heard before a Division Bench, consisting of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Tyebjee.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said: This suit was filed by the plaintiff who is the surviving executor of the will of Purmanandas Jeswandas to have the will construed by the court, and to obtain a declaration of the rights which Goverdhandas Purmanandas, the son of the testator, took under the will, and of the rights which the widow and sons of Goverdhandas in the events, which had happened, took in the estate after the death of Gordhandas. Since suit filed Mongibai also, the second defendant, the widow of Gordhandas Purmanandas, has died. The only persons now who can have an interest in the estate of the testator Purmanandas or in that of his son Goverdhandas, are the infant defendants Dwarkadas and Haridas, the sons of Goverdhandas by his first wife, and the infant defendant Kaku their half-brother, the son of Gordhandas by his second wife Mongibai. As the right of the testator Purmanandas to make the will in question has, on behalf of the defendant Kaku, been called in question by reason of the alleged ancestral nature of the property dealt with by the will, it will be desirable to consider that question in the first instance. The testator Purmanandas died on 18th January, 1895, leaving him surviving his two brothers Premji and Kanji whom he appointed his executors. They proved his will. It is dated the 25th December, 1832 (Ex. C), and by that to which it is dated the 11th May, 1833 (Ex. D). The terms of his will and codicil show that he considered and dealt with all the property, of which he died possessed, as his own absolute property, including property which he acquired under the respective wills of his brothers, he writes: "Whatever remaining property they gave to me and departed I am the owner of, being the full control thereof. No one has any claim or title thereto." By this property the fifth clause of his will he incorporates with his own property and (subjects to legacies) deals with the aggregate as follows. We transcribe the clause after making the necessary verbal changes by reference to my brothers two persons the remainder of their property having been given to me by my brothers Premji Chattoor and Ramji Chattoor two persons they assigned and departed and I am the owner of all that property is mine. No one has any claim upon it. All their property is entered in my account books. The sum comprises "estates" and "notes" and outstanding claims to be recovered and "shares." All that property is mine whatever debts there may be are to be paid out of the same and of the balance which may remain I am the owner, and as to the vouchers and claims which there may be in the name of brother Ramji Chattoor or which there may be in the name of brother Premji Chattoor or which there may be in my name I am the owner of all these. As regards them, in the event of my decease the funeral outlays after me and the religious and charitable donations and what is to be paid to my sister's daughter, and the legacies and what is to be paid outside are mentioned below. The same being deducted out of my property, my sons Bhai Ranchordas Kanji and Bhaiji Vavadas Kallianji, these two persons are the owners of the balance which may remain. In the event of my decease they have full powers. Kanji died on 13th February, 1839, and his younger son Jivandas Kallianji died on the 2nd March following, leaving as his widow Mongibai Purmanandas Jeswandas, then a boy of about eight years of age. Runchordas Kallianji proved his father's will and entered into possession of the property of which the latter died possessed. By the several wills which we have referred to above made and their terms which are very definite upon this point and from their having been proved and acted on, we think that the proper inference to draw is that the property left by Kanjee Chattoor was his self-acquired property. His sons Jivandas and Runchordas therefore took it under his will as their self-acquired property: Juzmohundas vs. Sir Mongaldas, Bail. Rep., 10 B., p. 525. Down to 1871 the case does not we consider present any difficulty. Runchordas Kallianjee soon after proving his father's will died on the 14th May, 1859 (Ex. E). He left unrevoked a will dated the 12th May, 1859 (Ex. F.). In it he recited that by reason of his brother Jiwandas having died without making a will he had become the heir to the whole of the moveable and immoveable property which their father had left apparently creating the devolution in him and his brother as a joint devise. He bequeathed several legacies and gave various directions and appointed Bhanabhai Dwarkadas and four other gentlemen as his executors. The residue of the property which he died with as follows: "The eight shares inheritance of us two brothers to the moveable and immoveable property has been mentioned in the will made by our said father, and it is stated that whatever property may be left after defraying the expenses shall be enjoyed by both the brothers and my younger brother the said Jivandas who is dead, has left a son named Bhai Purmanandas of the age of about eighteen and I have no issue. Therefore Bhai Purmanandas (being considered by me as my son the said Bhai Purmanandas has a right of inheritances to the whole of the moveable and immoveable property, and when he attains the age of twenty-one years I have appointed executors as are mentioned below shall entrust to Bhai Purmanandas the whole of my property moveable and immoveable it ab may remain after defraying the expenses agreeably to all the conditions stated in this will." On the death of Bhai Purmanandas dying before attaining the age of twenty-one years the property was to be divided into moieties and given in charity. The executors appointed by the will of Runchordas (with two additional ones) proved it and took possession of the property and managed it until Purmanandas Jeswandas attained the age of nineteen years. On the 23rd January, 1883, Purmanandas Jeswandas took out letters of administration to the estate of his late father Jivandas Kallianji. His affidavit dated 21st August, 1877 (Ex. K), he had described the property which was likely to come to him under such letters as an undivided half-share of the property left by Jivandas Kallianji. On the 4th March, 1870, the executors of Runchordas Kallianji reciting that the shares of Jivandas and Runchordas Kallianji in the estate of Kanjee Chattoor had not be n divided, and that they had managed both and that Purmanandas Jeswan las had taken out letters of administration to the estate of his father Jeswandas and was satisfied with their administration, made over the whole property (except sums which had been given in in trust for charity) to Purmanandas Jeswandas on his executing a release in their favour (Ex. P). In this release Purmanandas clearly recognized the will of his uncle Runchordas as a valid will subsequently in his written statement in suit No. 204 of 1876 (Ex. K 4), in his plaint in suit No. 506 of 1877 (Ex. K 3), and in his written statement in suit No 237 of 1877 (Ex. K 2) Purmanandas set up the case that the will of his uncle Runchordas was null and void on the ground that the property with which he dealt by his will was ancestral and joint, but his allegations were then made to defeat the legatees under his uncle's will, and are not entitled to weight. The Privy Council in the case of Purmanandas Jeswandas vs. Vinayek Wassudew (9 Ind. App., p. 80) found it unnecessary to determine what estate Runchordas had in the property which he purported to devise, but Sir Michael Westrop adopted a view upon that question favourable to the contention of Purmanandas. With that view we agree and hold accordingly that Purmanandas had a self-acquired estate in the moiety of the property which he took under the will of his uncle Runchordas. It will not be necessary for us to come to any decision as to the nature of the estate which he took in the other moiety in the view which we have taken as to the construction of his will. The will is dated the 16th October, 1869. Gordhandas the only son of the testator was of adult years. He endorsed the will with these words: "This will is agreed to by me." Dwarkadas the eldest son of Gordhandas was born on the 18th January, 1868, Haridas his second son was born on the 17th May, 1888. The testator died on the 17th November, 1890. Kaku the third and youngest son of Gordhandas was born on the 1st March, 1894, and consequently after the death of the testator. The executors named in the will, namely, the plaintiff Anandrao Vinayek and Goverdhandas proved it on the 6th April, 1891 (Ex. G). In accordance with an arrangement between them (Exs. I and J) the moveable property of the testator was made over to Goverdhandas while Anandrao Vinayek and Goverdhandas jointly managed the immoveable estate until the death of Gordhandas, which occurred on the 19th March, 1894. He died intestate. On the 14th August, 1894, administration of his estate was granted to the Administrator-General. As we have already stated his two eldest sons the infant defendants and his widow Mongibai, who has since died. The property in suit is of considerable value. We now proceed to consider the construction and effect of the will. It opens with directions as to the funeral ceremonies of the testator and with the gift of certain pledges, and then in clauses 5 and 6 deals with his immoveable property, clause 7 then deals with the residue of his moveable property, and the 8 then appoints executors. A fresh clause more fully explains his wishes as to the immoveable property and with this will closes. It is contended by counsel for the infant defendant Kaku that the will does not dispose of the "corpus" of the property, of his moveable property but only recognises a right of his descendants in it and gives directions as to its management and that the property consequently as ancestral property devolved upon Gordhandas and after him upon his sons during the joint defendants minority. We are unable to accept that Runchordas by his will treated the property similarly allowing it to descend to Purmanandas, and that it was ancestral property in the hands of the latter or was considered and treated by him as such. The argument is not without force, but we think that the dispositions in the will extend so far beyond mere directions as to management that we are unable to accept it that we must hold that Purmanandas by his will intended to direct the succession and to confer upon Gordhandas his property after his death, and that his will must be construed on that footing and according to the canons of construction laid down in the Indian Successions Act, though the testator intended to tie up the property for the infant period, he ultimately deals with the "corpus" and does make direct gifts in the "interim." Both these circumstances differentiate the case from Thookmoy vs. Monohar, I. L. Rep., 7 Cal, p. 2 62. It is very different from the case before us. The testator has divided the property into two distinct classes moveable and immoveable according to its nature and has dealt with each in a different manner. The direction which he has given as the executors do not appear to us to throw light upon or afford any assistance in construing the directions which he has given, as to the other except the assistance which may be derived from contrasting the one set of directions with the other. The immoveable property he has manifestly regarded in the light of family property and the directions he has given in regard to it seem to be intended rather to provide that it should be kept in bulk for the benefit of the family than that any individual of the family except perhaps Gordhandas should have any separate beneficial ownership during the joint period. His having made of the residue of the moveable property is peculiar. He clearly contemplates as to it an absolute beneficial ownership being vested in his son and grandsons at a more or less distant date. The difficulty is to determine how he has dealt with it, what estate (if any) he has conferred in it during the intervening period. The provision as to the residue of immoveable property is as follows:—"Excluding the said immoveable propety as to my remaining moveable property consisting of ready money and Government Loan notes and shares and outstanding debts and ornaments and trinkets jewellery and silver vessels and copper and brass vessels and house furniture carriages and horses, etc., which may remain over out of the same after the amounts in respect of the abovementioned outlays and expenses for repairs and legacies, etc., shall have been deducted the residue that may remain over shall be dealt with by my son Bhai Goverdhandas agreeably to what he may think proper." The expenses for repairs and legacies are to be paid out of the income, but in case of deficiency they are chargeable upon the principal as is evidenced by the words "after defraying the expenses shall be enjoyed by both the brothers and my younger brother the said Jivandas who is dead, has left a son named Bhai Purmanandas of the age of about eighteen and I have no issue. Therefore Bhai Purmanandas (being considered by me as my son the said Bhai Purmanandas has a right of inheritances to the whole of the moveable and immoveable property, and when he attains the age of twenty-one years I have appointed executors as are mentioned below shall entrust to Bhai Purmanandas the whole of my property moveable and immoveable it ab may remain after defraying the expenses agreeably to all the conditions stated in this will." On the death of Bhai Purmanandas dying before attaining the age of twenty-one years the property was to be divided into moieties and given in charity. 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ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 26th instant, with the following details of nine officers, 730 men, 21 women, 45 children (European), 10 men; 4 women, 6 children; and 49 followers (Native). The following is the list of officers:—Major E. Pentland, Capt. G. F. Mowbray, Lieuts. C. Hamilton and H. Sidewell, E. Gale, of the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Capt. A. Brien, Border Regt. and Lieut R. F. Benwell, 5th Bombay Cavalry; Captain Kennedy, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieut. Arnold, Wiltshire Regt.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Minto under the command of Captain G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 20th instant, calling at Calicut, with the following details:—second-Lieut. A. J. Stuart, Surg.-Lieut W. Smith, 80 details (European), and 26 followers.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS,

FEBRUARY 24TH.—Captain A. Gwyn, R. I M., Deputy Director, took charge at Bombay as Officiating Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

FEBRUARY 26th.—Captain G. Wilson, R. I. M., Officiating Assistant Director, proceeded to Calcutta to joint his appointment as Officiating Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

PRACTICAL ART TEACHING.

A HIGHLY interesting lecture on the Prang Educational System was given, yesterday afternoon, by Ellen Stones, B.A., in the hall of the Robert Money School. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Jackson, Principal of the School, and there was a fair audience. In opening the proceedings the chairman, whose rising was the signal for applause, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—The lady I have the pleasure of bringing to your notice this afternoon—Miss Stones, is a distinguished graduate of Newnham College, Cambridge, who takes the greatest interest in education. After she had concluded her college course, she undertook an important post under the London School Board for three years. She then obtained introductions to the leading educationalists in America, and visited the different institutions there. From what she then saw of drawing and teaching, she was greatly impressed by the Prantz Educational System on which she is to lecture this afternoon. I cannot say much about it myself, but if it commended itself to the Americans, who are a wide-awake people, it must have a certain amount of practical value. I have great pleasure in introducing Miss Stone to you.

The lecturer, in the course of her address said:—The principles contained in the works of the Prang Company are not entirely new. There is much in them that is known to all teachers and lovers of eduction, but with the practical genius, so characteristic of the American people is the Prang Company have systematized the great principles of Art and brought them within ken of children in public schools. The system combines into one whole the teaching of Drawing, Modelling, Language, and Colour. It is designed for use in ordinary children the love of Truth and Beauty both in Nature and Art. It does not aim at manufacturing Artists, but rather at creating an Art and Nature appreciating public. In the Prang system, of Art teaching is to be used as a means of education, the subject must be taught to all the pupils in a school. Both in England and America systems have been devised by which this can be done. The results of good teaching are as follows: (1.) Graphic memory is encouraged. (2.) Free scope is afforded to inventive powers. (3.) Accuracy in observing and thinking is promoted. (4.) Imagination is exercised and the powers of description, both oral and written, are developed. This is design d for young children and is intended to cover 2 years. It forms the foundation of later work. In it the child is trained to perceive, to think, to express his own thoughts, not the teachers. The developments of the child, but that the pupil of infantile works of art, is the aim throughout. Each child is provided with models for its own use. Knowledge of form is thus gained by Touch, Sight and the Muscular Sense before any attempt is made at Representation. After observing an object the child is then encouraged to talk about it and make it from a pattern. Prang's Complete Course.—The exercises in these books require 1, Drawing from models of any system, 2, Memorizing direction drawing work chosen copies; 4 from memory; 5, original design. Every drawing exercise should begin with observation of the object to be drawn. Every pupil should have one to draw from. Frequent drill exercises with lead pencil holding and moving before the line is drawn. Books 1 and 2—The exercises in these books relate to the facts, appearances, and decoration of form, some of which are as follows: 1, The solid objects of objects such as the apple, orange; 3, the cylinder square cube prism. Example of decoration.—The study of the Greek and other crosses. Books 3 and 4.—These deal with construction, i.e., diagrams giving the facts of form and its representation. In addition to these objects appear to the eye. Decoration producing beauty in ornament. They also contain lessons on why appearance differs from fact, drawing, i.e., representing the appearance of objects. Geometric forms. Pupils must be trained to habits of correct seeing. Until recently it has been thought that the appearance of an object must be drawn from a knowledge of principles, instead of through seeing; the drawing proposed by this system was therefore postponed and pupils were ready to learn principles; such a postponement is now considered unadvisable. Book 4 deals with the cylinder groups of models, the ovoid, the unit of design, and its application, and ornament. Book five gives more advanced instruction on solids introducing the vase form, as well as having definite instruction in historic art; pupil's study natural forms, sprays of leaves and flowers. The third year's work is based on Book 6, and it was that there are two fundamental ideas which are essentially new. 1. The ideal colour unit. 2. Investigation of the colour perception of the child, as the starting point of colour instruction. The teaching is based on certain facts. The Chemical colour unit. Scales of colour were formally based on the solar spectrum, but this, though invaluable scientifically is too incomplete and variable for art. The solar spectrum has been reduced to the three primaries and it is not constant. The ideal colour unit requires a complete series forming a circle or band. (Diagram of the colour circle) Mr. Lewis Prang of Boston has produced a harmonious scale of colour, consisting of twelve hues in the same relation as those in the Prang colour chart, which shows 24 standard normal colours, beginning at red passing through orange, yellow, green, blue, violet. These are all pure or tints with colours, The Prang colour system has also colour lapel papers. Mr. Prang claims three advantages for them; 1. Freedom from arsenic; 2 Permanency 3 adaptability for the opaque colouring of matter. II. Colour instruction according to the power of perception of the child. The child is taught to recognise colour by means of coloured tablets, and coloured paper, of the latter patterns may be made in two tones forming elegant designs. A good foundation for the use of the brush is laid by a course of lessons before taking up paints. Water colour is the medium for colour expression. It is generally considered that the study of colour should be post poned, until pupils can draw and shade well in black and white, and y t Sir John Lubbock tells us that the love of colour is innate. His example is followed by more recent authorities, not ably in the Japanese method of brush drawing or dabbing, by which grapes, apples, cherries, chrysanthemums, and flowers are painted with a few years of brush alone, most expressively and with wonderful rapidity. In the later courses a regular study of colour in connection with historic ornament is taken up. The Egyptians used twelve colours, green, red, blue, red dark brown, black. The general tone inclined more to yellow. II. The Greek art.—They used red, blue, green, brown, black and gold. III. Roman Art.—In this style red and yellow were predominant, green and blue were used less freely violet scarcely used. IV. Byzantine Art.—Brighter colours were used red, blue, green and gold prevailed ex St. Marks Venice. In Saracenic art red, yellow, blue were used for the ground, green, blue, and violet for the details. By this therefore that Goverdhan took at the utmost only a life estate in the immovable property. We have now to inquire how the property is dealt with after the death of Gordhandas. And as this grandsons is clearly invalid both under the Succession Act and the rule laid down in the Tagore cases. It may be altogether disregarded. The question then remains. Is there a gift to the sons or issue of Goverdhan after the death of Gordhandas? It is clearly no direct gift. Is there a gift by implication? We think not. There is no doubt an inference suggested by the fresh clause that the testator expected that the sons of Goverdhan should have some interest in the property but it is impossible certainly as to the persons who are supposed to take under it or as to the estate which they are to take by implication. There must be a reasonable degree of certainty as to these points before effect can be given to a gift by implication, all is one train who are to take? Is it the sons of Goverdhan, or such sons and the sons of deceased sons together, or such sons and the issue of such sons jointly. There is also lately nothing to show the nature of the estate which is devised to the supposed devisees. It would be mere guess work to construct a bequest out of the materials which the vague inferences to be drawn from the fresh clause suggest. One possible inference is that he intended Goverdhandas' sons to take no v sted estate until of the age of twenty-one years. But if that is so the gift would be invalid as offending against the 101 and 102 sections of the Succession Act. We feel quite unable to imply from the provisions in the will before us a gift of the immoveable estate or of its income in favour of any one between the death of Gordhandas and the last surviving son. We are, however, disposed to think that the most probable explanation of the different clauses of the will, and the best way of understanding and reconciling them, is by supposing that the testator thought that his son Gordhandas would take under the will an ancestral estate in all the property, both moveable and immoveable. Until the decision of the Appellate Court in Jugmohundass vs. Sir Mangaldas, I. L. R., 10 Bom., p. 525, there was an impression, amongst many in Bombay that property acquired by a son from his father by virtue of a will would be of the nature of ancestral property. If we suppose the testator to have proceeded on that impression the whole of his will becomes intelligible. He would imagine that the property in the hands of Goverdhandas although acquired by him under his father's will, would still be ancestral and there from that Gordhandas' sons and grandsons would by virtue of their birth take an interest in it. Starting under this impression, the testators object would seem to have been to devise a scheme for the management of the property during the joint period, the minority of the sons until the period at which the Hindu Law would give the sons and descendants of Goverdhandas the right to claim it. This hypothesis we think affords a key to the will and gives an adequate explanation of the various estates which would have to be implied in order to give full effect to different directions contained in the will. They are estates, however, which cannot be implied from the words used in the will. They only arise by virtue of the doctrine of the Hindu Law in regard to the rights of male issue in ancestral property. It would be difficult if not possible, for a testator to create such estates by express terms. If we were to attempt to do so by implication we should be constructing a will for the testator based upon his supposed intention not on the words which he has used in his will. The result therefore is that there has been an intestacy as to the beneficial interest in the immoveable property of the testator from the death of Goverdhan that the trustee now holds it in trust for the heirs of the testator who are the three sons of Goverdhan. Costs of all parties to come out of the estate of Purmanandas Jeswandas; those of the plaintiff and of the Administrator-General to be taxed as between attorney and client.

An order was subsequently made by the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in chambers, under the Guardian and Wards Act 8 of 1890, on a petition by Mr. Anandrao Vinayek appointing the said Anandrao Venayek as guardian of the property of the abovenamed minor grandsons of the testator, jointly with Mr. Jaibhadai Purshotum, who had previously been appointed as such guardian.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE fourteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1895. The profit and loss account shows a balance to credit of Rs. 65,880-60, including Rs. 616-11-8 brought forward from last year. With this sum your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 1-4 per share which will absorb Rs. 41,968-12-0, to place Rs. 6,540-0-0 to the Reserve Fund, to write up the total of this fund to Rs. 50,000 set aside Rs. 17,000 for depreciation of plant, and carry forward the balance of Rs. 371-3-3. Your directors have much pleasure in calling attention to the very satisfactory progress which has been made during the year. No additional lines were connected, yielding a revenue of Rs. 14,525, and on

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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WANTED, Everyone to know "THE RIO TROUPE" of Lady Acrobats Great Statue Act at 10, Sharp, TO-NIGHT, at the CIRCUS.

WANTED, a Native to act as SECRETARY and COLLECTOR of ACCOUNTS to a firm in Bombay, must have a good knowledge of Book-keeping and be able to find security for Rs. 5,000.—Apply to "No 6," care of this Paper.

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MRS. O. CHAMBERS begs to acknowledge and to RETURN THANKS for the very numerous LETTERS of CONDOLENCE which SHE has received regarding the LOSS of her HUSBAND.

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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

THE upward course of Exchange has again been the feature of most interest in mercantile circles during the week under review, rates having, at one time, shown an advance of 7-32 to ⅜d. per rupee on our last weekly quotations; and though a part of this rise has latterly been lost, we still close 5-32d. higher for Bank Paper, and 3-16 for Credits in that comparison. In Exports, the price of Cotton has declined slightly almost daily, the business passing for shippers' account having, upon the whole been upon a small scale, and that for local consumers moderate; the arrivals of the new crop to date showing an excess of some 575,000 bales compared with those for the same time last season. The Wheat Market has lost its antecedent firmness, and has been quiet or steady at previous rates, with but little doing for export; and the same feeling has prevailed in Oil Seeds, which have been taken by shippers to a small or moderate extent at a partial reduction in prices. Money is scarce, and has continued in good demand. Government Paper has, on the whole, advanced 1/8 per cent. Freights have declined during the week 6d. to 1s. per ton in all positions, without much business passing; and the market closes dull with tonnage offering at the decline. With the advent of the native *Holi* holidays the Mofussil demand for Imports has fallen off, and considerably less business in this direction is reported this week, though prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY.—Although Money continued to be in strong demand during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, the Cash Balances, following the advance in the Bank's rates made at the Board Meeting held last week, showed a decrease of only 4¼ lakhs, at 122¼ lakhs, compared with a reduction of 53¼ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. Last week there was a material addition to Private Deposits, against the heavy decrease in the week preceding; and in Bills Discounted there was a sensible falling off; while in Loans there was a considerable increase, the net diminution in trade requirements last week having been represented by about 5½ lakhs, as against an increase of some 47 lakhs the week before. In Government Deposits last week's Return showed a decrease of 8 lakhs at the Bank's head office, and a slight falling off at the branches.

The demand for Money has continued meantime, while supplies are now scarce; but the Bank of Bombay has not deemed it necessary to further advance its rates, and the minimum remains at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail-day with a strong feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was no enquiry, and the rate advanced to 1s. 2 5-8d., at which business was done; Merchants' Bills also advanced to 1s. 2 23-32d., but nothing offered thereat. For May delivery Bank remittance was quoted at 1s. 2 7-16d. and Credits, for April-May, at 1s. 2 5-8d. At opening on Monday the market was firm at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates came out and rates rose, but closed slightly quieter. On Tuesday the tone of the market was quiet with 1s. 2 21-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates receded 1-16 to 3-32d. for Bank remittance, and about 1-16d. for Merchants' Bills, and closed again quiet. The next day rates were steady, and opened at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2⅞d. for three months' sight Credits. They then hardened and some Telegraphic was done, also Merchants' Bills to a moderate extent. Yesterday rates were firm at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A little of the latter was reported placed, but for Bank remittance the enquiry was limited. This morning the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Telegraphic was given at 1s. 2 11-16d., and the rate then receded to 1s. 2 21-32d., with Banks unwilling sellers for a time. Merchants' Bill have been scarce throughout the day; but at the close rates again seemed steadier, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do.	4 do. ...	1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	6 do. ...	1s. 2 25-32d.
Credits	3 do. ...	1s. 2 25-32d.
"	6 do. ...	1s. 2 27-32d.
Documents	3 do. ...	1s. 2 13-16d.
"	6 do. ...	1s. 2 7-8d.
Francs	3 do. ...	1·56
"	6 do. ...	1·56¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened strong last mail-day at 107 7-16; but later on the feeling became weaker, and rates, after declining somewhat, left off at 107 5-16 for Cash, 107 3-8 for the coming Settlement, and 107 11-16 for the April Account. On Monday the market was weak and declining, and rates, which were at first quoted at 107 3-16 for the 2nd March Settlement and at 107 9-16 for the 30th idem, receded 3-16 per cent. and left off at 107 1-16 and 107 3/8 in the two positions, respectively. The tone of the market was quiet on following days, and rates were quoted at a decline of ¼ per cent. from the previous day's closing quotations, which became 1-16 per cent. more at the close, at 107 for Cash and the near Settlement, and 107 7-16 for the end of April Account. On Wednesday, the feeling was again quiet, but at an advance in rates to 107 3-8, 107 3-8, and 107⅜, in the three positions, respectively; and at closing 1-16 per cent. higher was named. The previous day's prices were quoted yesterday both for Money and Account, and were maintained to the close in a quiet market. The feeling to-day was weak, in the earlier part, and rates were quoted lower, at 107 1-16, 107 1-8, and 107 7-16 in the three positions, respectively; but before the close some recovery took place, and rates left off 1-8 per cent. higher.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 3 per cent. higher, at 129, Port Trust Bonds have advanced ½ per cent., to 108.

SHARES have been quiet, and during the three days that the market was open for business at the beginning of the week, but few changes took place in prices, and these were in the majority of cases in buyers' favour, compared with those of last Friday our quotations this evening show an advance of Rs. 60, in Bombay United Mill shares; of Rs. 12½, in China; of Rs. 10, in Hindustan; of Rs. 5 each, in Imperial, and Oriental; of Rs. 4 in David; and of Rs. 2½ in Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 17½, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10, in Bombay cotton; and of Rs. 7½, in Colaba Land; In Presses New Berar, are Rs. 17½ lower; Harvey and Sabapathy, Rs. 10; Bombay Cotton, and Mofussil, Rs. 2½ each; In miscellaneous shares Bombay Flour, are Rs. 25 lower; and Treacher Co., Rs. 5.

IMPORTS

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the approach of the Holi native Hindu holidays, the enquiry for the up-country markets for staple *Grey Goods* has dwindled down to a very small proportion, particularly at the close of the week, although prices are nearly unchanged. Dealers finding that Lancashire manufacturers are more open to their ideas of price than for some time past, then mereinclination to sell, but find only few purchasers. Stocks are the same as before. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* we have no change to note, only a small business having transpired at current rates. In *Locally-made Goods* more business has been done than for some time past; but prices are the same as before. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,500 bales; and of *Local* some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been reported in *Imported Twist*, but the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the past fortnight have been about 6,500 bales; with Exchange on Bombay from Rs. 170 to Rs. 180. Spinners here shown more inclination to sell, than to hold with the chance of lower prices later on. The Sales here for the week are about 7,000 bales, and the market closes quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No. 6s Mule,	As. 4¼	to	4¾	per lb.
"	" 8s "	" 4¾	"	4 7-8	"
"	" 10s "	" 5	"	5¼	"
"	" 12s "	" 5 1-8	"	5 5-8	"
"	" 16s "	" 6	"	6¼	"
"	" 20s "	" 6¼	"	6¾	"
"	" 24s "	" 6¾	"	7	"
"	" 30s "	" 7 3-8	"	7¾	"
"	" 40s "	" 8	"	8¼	"

METALS.—Only a small business has been reported in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* this week, both markets having been quiet in tone at a decline of Re. 1 per cwt. in the former, and of 8 annas in the latter. *Iron* is steady at previous rates with only a moderate business passing.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of 5,000 to 6,000 tons of *Cobbs Merthyr Cardiff* (said to be equally good as *Powell's Duffryn*) January-February and February-March shipments at Rs. 18½ per ton; and of Wallace's *Merthyr*, shortly expected, at Rs. 18½ per ton. Ready *Powell's* has changed hands at Rs. 19¾ per ton; and ready *Davison's West Hartley*, in harbour, from Rs. 19¼ to Rs. 18 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	Rs.	17¼	per ton.
West- do.	"	18	"
Australian	"	16¼	"
Powell's Duffryn...	"	19¼	"
Cardiff	"	18¼	"
Japan	"	13¼	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Excepting on one day during the past week, when shippers made considerable purchases, export business in this staple has been upon a very limited scale for the time of year, while transactions for local consumers account have been only moderate. Prices have receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy almost daily; but the tone of the market has been generally steady at the decline. The week's purchases by exporters sum up about 6,000 bales of ready new Oomrawattee descriptions, Bengal, Broach, and Bhownagger; while the mills have taken some 8,000 bales of Oomras and Bengal, and a little Dholleras description. This evening the market closed steady with quotations Re. 1 to Rs. 6 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 75,000 bales, compared with 58,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 30,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season as against those last year in the same time were standing at 574,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	February	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	"	"	168—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	145—2 29-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	139—2 5-8d.
Belatee, Fine	"	"	172—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	162—3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	"	170—3 1-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	"	186—3 3-8d.
Dhollera, Fine	May	"	201—3 5-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	193—3¼d.
Do. Good	"	"	187—3 13-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	"	195—3 17-32d.
Westerns	"	"	192—3¼d.
Broach, Fine	March	"	219—3 7-8d.
Do. Good	"	"	217—3 27-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96.	Season 1894-95.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Bengals	237,500	83,300
Berar	276,000	119,000
Khandeish	214,500	121,000
Barsi and Nuggor	53,500	16,500
Hingunghat	13,900	600
Persian and Sind	20,000	6,000
Broach	63,500	200
Dhollera	56,500	13,400
	934,500	360,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	75,114	32,077	69,574
From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.....	526,393	390,993	465,613
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	35,613	1,935	29,320
From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.....	189,875	49,837	182,561
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	15,619	771	7,312
From 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.	57,214	18,964	18,780

WHEAT.—The firm tone noticeable in this market last week has not been maintained meantime, and the feeling has become quiet, or at most steady, only a small or moderate amount of export business having been reported, while no further movement in prices has taken place, quotations having remained as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-14-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	"	4-13-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	4-13-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-12-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-5-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-10-6	"
Hard Red.....	"	3-13-6	"

SEEDS.—At the beginning of the present week prices of *Linseed*, *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed*, and *Gingelly* declined somewhat in a quiet market, only a small business for shippers' account having been reported; and since then, only a small or moderate business for shippers' account has transpired on the basis of the reduced prices, the following being this evening's closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerat.	" 7-5-0 to " 7-6-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-15-0	"
Do. Red do.....	" 6-5-0 to " 6-7-0	"
Gingelly, White.....	" 41-0-0 to " 42-0-0	per ody.
Do. Mixed.....	" 38-0-0 to " 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	108,813	34,592	81,987
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	592,189	506,056	671,752
Linseed for the week.....	211,242	152,406	291,158
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	739,927	639,019	913,834
Rapeseed for the week ...	6,916	16,125	53,163
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	49,989	126,081	303,775
Gingellyseed for the week	56,588	24,525	50,695
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	526,460	423,739	480,041

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	3,420	300	11,828
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	88,847	110,126	574,400
Linseed for the week ...	49,339	24,276	113,178
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	258,633	261,626	451,848
Rapeseed for the week...	14,636	.....	62,725
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	206,244	180,353	252,234
Gingellyseed for the week	54,082	.....	6,108
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27th February	441,320	383,480	370,837

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅜
The Manchester market has been firm.
2½ per cent. Consols 109 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..... 65½
Bar Silver 31⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £49,100,000, increase £300,000; Public Deposits, £17,000,000, increase £600,000; Other Deposits, £47,500,000, decrease £300,000; Other Securities, £27,100,000, unchanged; Notes and Gold, £41,000,000, increased £3,00,000. The Bank's Reserve is 63 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
ADEN, FEB. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia left here at 4 p.m., to-day.
The P. and O Co's. steamer Nubia, left here at 3-30 p. m., yesterday.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, left here, at 10 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning next.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Lotimbro from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 28th instant.
The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Kirkhill left Tuticorin for Singapore, on the 27th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	2	2 p.m.	90	41
Teheran	28	2	2 p.m.	...	15
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 28th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	47	...	3
" Karachi	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	23	...	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 THE WEEK.
5 The Late Maharaja Takhtsingji of Bhavnagar.
6 Bombay Command Orders—A Memorial for Chitral.
8-9 SPORTING NEWS: The Bombay Races—The Volunteer Artillery Camp at Mahalaxmi—Army Football Tournament—Royal Bombay Golf Club—Bombay Sailing Association—Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
9-10 He Cometh Not!—The Extraordinary Robbery on Board a Government Vessel—Bombay Education Society Schools—General Booth at the Presidency Association—The Boycotting of English Cloth—Indian Crop Prospects.
11 Opening of the New Free Church—Home Remittances—Evening Entertainment at "Daria Mehel."
12 Sir George White on Our National Safety—BENGAL—MADRAS.
13-14 LEADING ARTICLES: Proposal to Municipalise the Indian Railways—The Outlook for the Rupee—The Provincial Legislature—General Booth's Plan of Campaign.
15-16 LEADING

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHANGE IN THE PROCEDURE OF THE COMMONS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The House of Commons have passed Mr. Balfour's Amendment for reform in the procedure as regards the Committee of Supply. The limit is extended to twenty-five days for the debate on the annual estimates, and it is agreed that the change shall only apply to the present session, and if found workable, it will become permanent.

RUSSIA AND THE KOREA.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the occupation of Seoul or any other place in the Korea by the Russians had not occurred, and was not apprehended. He believed that five vessels had been added to the Russian squadron in the Chinese waters during the last year.

LORD DUNRAVEN AND THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Lord Dunraven has been expelled from the New York Yacht Club.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, FEB. 28.

General Baldissera has gone to Massowah to assume the general direction of the Italian operations in Abyssinia.

General Baratieri, however, will retain command of the forces in the South.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Hon. G. Curzon, replying to a question, said that no foreign Government had made proposals recently involving the early evacuation of Egypt by the British.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Warner, the Radical candidate, has been elected for Lichfield, by a majority of five hundred and thirty votes, defeating Major Darwin, the Unionist candidate, and replacing Mr. Fulford, who was unseated.

THE SIAM AGREEMENT.

PARIS, FEB. 27.

The Chamber of Deputies have approved the policy of the Government relative to the Siamese agreement.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, with English mails of the 21st instant, left here, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

ADEN, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived here, at 6 p.m., yesterday.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

The question of drafting a Bill to provide regulations for the behaviour and discipline of the Imperial Service Troops when serving in British India, has been despatched to the Secretary of State with a request that early orders may be passed.

MEDAL FOR CHITRAL WARRIORS.

I hear on reliable authority that a special medal will be granted for the Chitral campaign.

THE INDIAN STATUTORY LAWS.

In accordance with the Secretary of State's orders, the Indian Statutes are to be revised completely.

Mr. Harvey James, Secretary, Legislative Department, will be entrusted with the work.

THE INDIAN BANKRUPTCY ACT.

The question of assimilating the Indian Bankruptcy Act to the English is not to be proceeded with this session.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY'S TOUR.

The Inspector-General of Artillery will go on a short tour this year, arriving at Simla on the 18th April next.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—Mr. A. W. Paul, C.I.E., is permitted to resign the Service.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald is granted furlough for eight months.

Major Macausland is granted furlough for one year.

Lieutenant Bailey is granted furlough for nine months and fifteen days.

Foreign Department—The appointment of Mr. Harperink, Consul for Belgium in Rangoon, is recognised in the provisional recognition.

The appointment of Mr. Biermann, Consul for Germany in Bombay, is confirmed.

Financial Department—Mr. Brereton is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, N.-W. Provinces.

Mr. Bedford is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal.

Military Department—Captain Sutherland is appointed to the staff of the Malakand Brigade.

Colonel B. Blood is appointed in Command of a Second-class District, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel Hammond is appointed Colonel on the Staff.

Major Currie is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain Tindall, R.A., is appointed Commandant, 3rd Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

The tenure of Captain Babington's (R. A.) appointment to the Ordnance Department is extended to five years.

The following are admitted to the Staff Corps:—Messrs. Leeds, Lewis, Battine, and Holden.

The following are promoted:—To be Major—Captain Golt; to be Captain—Lieutenants Nelson, Paxton, Dobbie, and Moore; to be Lieutenant—Second-Lieutenant Harrison.

Public Works Department—Mr. Upcott is granted furlough for five months.

Mr. C. W. Hodson is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer of Railways, Madras, vice Mr. Upcott.

Mr. J. H. Heap is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, Lucknow.

Mr. W. A. Crisp is permitted to resign the Service.

Mr. Olivos is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Secretary of State has accorded sanction to the estimate of Rs. 25,31,069 as the cost of the Mogoung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley State Railway.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, FEB. 28.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, is detailed for Acting Paymaster's course in lieu of Lieutenant Jameson, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Weekes, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Karachi Division, Military Works, for employment.

Captain Edwards, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow Division, having been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment of the Bombay Command, is posted to the Mhow District.

Officers Commanding Regiments, British and Native, will be careful to submit their claims for Good Shooting prizes to the Military Accounts Department within the current financial year.

The undermentioned is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Brand, S.C., Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, the leave to have effect in India, from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Conductor Rawlings, Ordnance Department, for one year; and Sub-Conductor Turner, Public Works Department, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Department, one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Kennedy, No. 21 Company, Southern Division, eleven months, on private affairs, out of India.

Middlesex Regiment—Lieutenant Foster, twelve months, on private affairs, out of India.

Royal Irish Rifles—Second-Lieutenant Molloy, six months, on private affairs, out of India.

South Lancashire Regiment—Captain Wanliss, six months, on private affairs, out of India.

LOWER BURMAN FINANCE.

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

The following official press notification was issued to-day:—The Government of India are pleased to restore half of the eighteen lakhs which were levied from Lower Burma as a special contribution at the beginning of the financial year 1894-95. These nine lakhs will now be added to the Lower Burma Provincial Balance, and will be available for expenditure.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 7.

General satisfaction is felt at the fortitude shown by the Queen and Princess Beatrice during their recent heavy trial, and it is to be hoped that time, the love of their children, and the companionship of an affectionate mother, may gradually mitigate the widow's grief. The Princess was preparing to go to Madeira to nurse her husband, when she received the news of his death; and probably had the invalid been of less importance and been allowed to remain on the coast until he was stronger, he might have picked up strength for the voyage.

***

The opening of Parliament has brought a crowd of people to town, and matters will no doubt brighten a little after this spell of gloom. The Dublin Drawing-room will suffer most, as many of the ladies who intended to be at it last week, will now be obliged to be in London when it is held.

***

The Society of Lady Artists are holding their present exhibition in the large galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists in Suffolk St., instead of in the more humble Egyptian Hall. The collection is exceedingly good, and although the President, Mrs. Marrable, had broken her arm, she had many pictures ready which are hung. Mrs. Jopling and Miss Ethel Wright also send far more works than usual, and it is gratifying to note many excellent portraits and *genre* pictures and fewer of the namby-pamby flower and doll subjects over which so many women artists spend their time. There is also a new departure in having one room devoted to a show of women's handicrafts, which would naturally have found a place in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, had such been held this year.

***

The Empress of Russia has ordered some lovely dresses for her little baby girl. One dress made for "short-coating" is composed of alternate insertions of Valenciennes lace and book muslin, finished with a flounce of the lace at the bottom. This is over English satin, and nothing could exceed the cobwebby fineness of both lace and muslin. The puffed sleeves are miniature copies of the fashionable grown-up sleeve, and there are rosettes of white satin baby ribbon on the shoulders, and a larger one at one side of the waist. *Apropos* of distinguished babies, the little son of Prince and Princess Adolphus of Teck, who was born blind, will in all probability see tolerably well, if not perfectly, in the course of time. The infant's blindness has been a great grief to the young mother, although when the father was told of it, he was sufficiently unselfish to exclaim: "I am glad it was not Prince Edward of York."

***

From Paris the milliners are bringing back the good news that sleeves are diminishing in amplitude—at least sleeves worn on other than evening gowns. There is still a quantity of material used, but it is draped to fall in soft graceful folds, and not to extend about the shoulders in the distorted style to which we have grown accustomed of late. On a pearl grey crepe de Chine gown, the pretty stuff fell in billowy drooping folds, at the top, and was sucked to the arm from elbow to wrist, where the pointed cuffs were edged with ruffles of Valenciennes lace. There was a corselet of steel embroidered cream guipure catching in the full bodice, and this was over deep rose pink glace silk, while the neck and waistbands were of quite light pink silk, a very original, but successful combination. At the side of the waist was a smart bow of the deeper silk into which was fastened a bunch of violets, and there were tab epaulettes of the embroidered guipure. The chene and brocade ribbons are more in favour than ever, and the colouring is particularly rich, resembling jewelling, or the glowing tints of an old stained glass window. One of the most chic capes worn at a recent big wedding was of black velvet, lined with handsome grey brocade, and covered with roses and foliage handpainted in grey, and outlined with little steel beads. The high collar was covered with small curling black ostrich tips, and had a rosette bow, and long ends of black satin ribbon. The new mantles are very wide, and have several capes one over the other, edged with feather, fur, or crinkled black lisse. On one, the upper cape as cut in vandykes. The collars are almost absurdly high and full. Indeed, on one, extra up-to-date cape, the neck looked like a second befrilled smaller cape, turned upside down.

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The Folk Lore Society deserve the thanks of prosaic mortals for infusing a touch of romance and symbolism into the everyday customs of our lives. Last week, Mrs. Gomme, wife of the President, gave a charming lecture on the "Evolution of Children's Games," and had each of the familiar games she dealt with played by children, as she interpreted it. It was new to many present to learn that such innocent pastimes as "Nuts in May," "Three Dukes Ariding," "Merry-ma-Tansa," "Old Roger," "Jenny Jones," "Round and Round the Village," and "Oats, Beans, and Barley," are but dramatic representations of early beliefs and customs, particularly of various modes of marriage, beginning with marriage by capture. The "true inwardness" of "Old Roger" is so creepy, that it is as well the little ones playing it have not the slightest idea of what the origin of the game was. One child acts as chorus to explain the dumb show of others representing, respectively "Old Roger," an old woman, a tree, and the wind. Mrs. Gomme sees in this a belief in spirit worship. A tree is planted at the head of the dead, the wind blows down the fruit which is stolen by the old woman, and the ghost of "Old Roger" comes back to claim the fruit as an essential part of himself, and which if left in the old woman's hands, will give the Great Enemy power over his soul. After this, it was rather discomforting to hear that in many cases the old woman was made to give up her spoils, although in the original game she must have been obliged to do so. "Round and Round the Village" was cited as an imitation of the custom of perambulating boundaries, and to this day, in some parts of Cornwall, the people dance through the streets once a year, and claim the right to enter any house they please, by the front door, and to leave it by the back.

***

A remarkable feat has been accomplished in California. A man had to leave Arcata to settle in Eureka. Now, he was the happy possessor of a fine two-storeyed house, which, having been his home for years, was specially dear to him. Besides this sentimental and human reason for not abandoning his house where it stood, he found that if he sold it, and bought another in Eureka, he would distinctly lose on the transaction. The value of house-property was going down in Arcata and rising in Eureka, perhaps for the very same reasons that made him think of migrating to the latter place. He made up his mind that he would remove his house bodily with all it contained. 'Frisco engineers undertook the work, though the distance between the two places was twelve miles, and though that distance was aggravated by part of the way to the river-bank being a morass. However, the difficult bit was got over, how it is not said, then the house was set on lighters securely lashed together. A tug drew it safely on the river to Eureka, where it was landed and conveyed to its new site, a carefully chosen plot, in the best part of the town. The only damage which the house suffered was a slight cracking of the plaster of the ceiling of two rooms. An American paper, commenting on this, remarks: "We may hope that when it is the time for the owner to make his last removal to the land beyond the grave, to which he cannot take his house, nor even the dwelling in which his soul resides, he will not be distressed by the fear of being homeless."

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Herr Buchner, a remorseless scientist, has discovered that bees to save themselves the trouble of working, attack well-stocked hives in masses, kill the sentinels and the inhabitants and carry off the contents. They lead the lives of robbers, never working honestly, once they have acquired the taste for brigandage. Eventually they form powerful colonies, and are a terror to all the honest hive bees in their circle. It is a most curious fact that these brigand bees can be produced artificially by giving working bees a mixture of honey and brandy to drink. They like this mixture, and it has a most disastrous effect; they grow grumpy and irritable, lose all desire to work, but as they are hungry they attack and plunder honest honey bees. Who would believe that bees, these sober, steady workers, can be turned into bad members of society by the use of stimulants. We have seen bees on a drowsy summer day, when flowers are plentiful, and the pollen is heavy, behaving in a stupefied manner as if the honey they had stored had gone a little to their heads, and they have seemed incapable of carrying their load home, but we never dreamed that they could ever be thoroughly demoralised by sips of brandy and reduced to the level, first of a common loafer, and then of a wild brigand. Now, if it had been a wasp, we could have believed it. A wasp is capable of anything. But a bee! We wonder if virtue exists anywhere!

A GENTLEMAN at the Michael Theatre in St. Petersburg having appealed politely, but in vain, to the mercy of two ladies who were seated immediately in front of him in the theatre, bethought him of the expedient of putting on his own hat. The action was followed by so loud and general a shout of "Hats off!" from the spectators behind him that the ladies, not doubting that the remonstrance was directed at them, yielded at once to the wishes of the majority. Their neighbour immediately followed their example.

THE *Irish Catholic* then discusses with admirable candour the prospects of the various candidates for leadership. The appreciation of Mr. William O'Brien is delicious. His bankruptcy, according to the writer, ought not to exclude that gentleman from consideration. "He is a good speaker, responsibility might rein in his impressionism, he is a keen politician, and his great wealth would do much to enable him to keep the movement together."

TABLE TALK.

By WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The case of the poor woman, stated in the papers to have been slowly starved to death, over which we became righteously indignant a fortnight ago, has now been investigated by the Charity Organisation Society. It turns out, on investigation widely different from the account as it appeared in the papers and the inquest. The poor woman was in the hands of that most beneficient and useful society as far back as March last; since then they never lost sight of her until she was taken over by the parish. So far from the woman being neglected, the clergy and their nurse knew her, visited her, took care of her, and supplied her with linen, coals, blankets, nursing, food, and, latterly, stimulants. The almoner of the Society for the Relief of Distress also knew of the case, and was ready to help if any further assistance was wanted. It was quite untrue, therefore, to say either that she was starving or that she was neglected. Very well. Never again will I feel indignant with any case as reported or on the strength of any verdict of any coroner's jury until I have learned what the Charity Organisation Society know about it. Hitherto I have contented myself with forwarding every begging letter that I receive to the society. Henceforth I will send them all the reported cases of distress and neglect as well.

An American correspondent sends me a pamphlet on Girls' Boarding Homes. It contains a statement of what has been done, and an anticipation of what will be done. He does me the honour to quote a sketch of such a Home which I wrote some six years ago in a little book called "Katherine Regina." The project is to build large boarding-houses where girls can live quite freely, unencumbered by useless rules, and free from the fetters of a committee, and allowed to associate as they choose with men, old or young. In a word, they are to have perfect liberty, subject only to the broad and simple and unwritten rules of good behaviour. Such boarding-houses will be like clubs, provided with drawing-rooms, a refectory, a library, sitting, reading, and writing rooms, and bed-rooms. The administration will be managed by the residents themselves, who will be governed by the simple rule that there are not needed any rules whatever, save, as aforesaid, that of good behaviour. If the house is built to accommodate, say, 300, the expenses of living would be very low indeed; moreover, in case of ill-health or loss of situation, it would be possible to keep on a resident for nothing during her time of looking round. Marriage would terminate a girl's tenancy; but everybody would be free to invite young men to the social evenings. There would be a country or seaside house in connection with the town house for invalids and holiday makers. Now there are many of these Girls' Homes in America, but in this country none. Why? I fear because it is thought that they would not pay. There are in our post-offices, in our offices, in our shops, tens of thousands of girls, of whom an immense number have no home to go to. There are clubs for some of them; for gentlewomen there are a few houses—all with their rules and regulations—but there is not one such great boarding-house as the Americans are setting up everywhere for their girls. Could we, for example, take over one of the quadrangular blocks of workmen's flats, add rooms for common and social purposes, and open it for working girls alone? I do not know how far this is feasible—from the paying point of view—but I do know that if the people in Boston and other cities, where rent is high and labour dear, can make such a boarding-house pay, the people in London ought to be able to make it pay. Perhaps we shall hear more on this matter.

There is a certain museum, a branch of the South Kensington, which is too little known and too seldom visited. When I was there the other day not a soul was in the place, not even the customary couple whom one always finds in the more deserted rooms of the museum. This is the place where the wrecks, skeletons, and remains of bygone Causes, lost or won, are kept in glass cases. Here are also the speeches, leading articles, pamphlets, poems, epigrams, and squibs for or against the bygone Causes, preserved by Mr. Edison's pickling process in boxes—warranted to resist the tooth of Time. It is curious to hear them flaming and fuming and casting fire around when the thing itself is dead and gone and forgotten. Here, for instance, are the five Points of the Charter—how many people remember them? Yet if we turn on the electric points the air is thick with the fire and fury of the oratory which advocated those famous points. Here, in a forgotten corner, is the Metric System. Beside it lies the Decimal system. Here is the Abolition of Slavery; the Abolition of the House of Lords; the Abolition of the Church; the Local Option Bill; the Children's Factory Acts; a whole case is taken up with Reform Laws. Here is the Abolition of Flogging—it has now come back, and proves an excellent medicine administered in moderation. Here is the Abolition of Capital Punishment; here is the Dream of Universal Peace; here are the Vegetarians; here are the Sects, the Fads, the Aspirations, the Illusions, the Disillusions, the Enthusiasms, the Whims, the Foolishnesses of people all preserved and classified and catalogued and no one ever goes to see them. The Museum is popularly called "Short Roads to Heaven."

I have just found a little note made two or three years ago on the number of working men's clubs in London where meetings and functions of various kinds are held on Sundays. I suppose that there has been very little change in three years, and the list, tabulated, is instructive. There were 102 altogether. Thirty-three of these had meetings in the morning; ninety-four held meetings in the evening or in the morning and evening. Thus in the morning there were brass bands at ten clubs; Readings at six; Political Lectures at seven; Religious Lectures at two; History and Archæology at six; Sports at three. In the evening there were eleven entertainments, thirteen Recitals, eighteen Lectures (Religious or Atheistic), twenty Political Lectures, two Lectures in History, and thirty dramatic entertainments. We may reckon 300 for each hall, and it is a very small hall that will hold no more—for instance, a hall 25ft. by 40ft. would accommodate that number—we have an audience of 30,000. In other words, at least 30,000 working people in London make their Sunday evening a time of recreation of the kind which we call secular. I am not arguing for or against such a use of the Sunday evening. I notice it only as a fact which should be known.

The once famous Pilgrimage of the Knight, Sir Owen, to Purgatory and the abode of the Forgiven has been quite eclipsed by the greater fame of that other journey undertaken by Dante about fifty years later. Yet Sir Owen's experiences were noteworthy. He flourished, and sinned enormously, in the reign of King Stephen. It was a time when enormous sins were committed every day by the gallant knights on either side. Falling, however, into a penitent frame of mind, he repaired to a bishop and confessed all the crimes he could remember. When he realised how perilous was his situation he offered to perform the most severe penance known—namely, to enter St. Patrick's Purgatory. I believe that the approach to St. Patrick's Purgatory is situated on an islet of Lake Pettigo, in the north-west of Ireland. The Bishop, finding him in earnest, and resolved to encounter every peril, gave his consent, and furnished him with a licence, without which no one was permitted to venture upon this perilous adventure. Armed with his licence, he went to the place, which was guarded by a Prior and a brotherhood of Regular Canons. He first had to pray in the Church all day long for fifteen days. At the end of that time, having again confessed and communicated, he was sprinkled with holy water, and was then conducted by the Prior to a heavy iron door close locked. The Prior opened the door; the Knight entered; the door was closed behind him. He first found himself in perfect darkness. He walked forward, however, with resolution until he came into twilight in a large hall, whose roof was supported by tall pillars; it had no walls. There then appeared to him fifteen men in white garments, who warned him that the demons would come and seize him, but that by invoking the Sacred Name of Christ they would be powerless. They then bade him be of stout heart and firm faith, and warned him not to believe anything that the fiends might tell him. He was left alone; but not for long. There rushed into the hall tumultuously a multitude of demons, who first derided him, and then, telling him that sooner or later he was certain to come back to them, offered to take him on again by another way. But he remembered the warning; he knew that their promises were false, and that they meant to destroy him. So he answered nothing. Thereupon they kindled a fire, and tried to drag him into it by red hot hooks. But he pronounced the Sacred Name, and they could not hurt him. After this follows a long account of what he saw in purgatory, compiled by a writer of the most vivid imagination, and the most graphic power of presenting the terrible details. At last, after sights too dreadful to be set down here, he found himself before the gate of the Temporary Heaven reserved for those who had passed through purgatory, and were now awaiting the moment of perfection when they would be taken up higher. When he had conversed with these souls and realised their happiness, he found that he must next travel back again by the same road, facing the dangers and the demons. But this time the demons fled from him in terror, and he had no trouble, except the trouble of gazing upon the poor creatures in agony. For the rest of his life, however, he could never think of what he had seen without weeping. Of course no one could return to the world after such an experience. He joined a certain monk named Gilbert, who founded an Abbey in Ireland, and acted as interpreter between the Abbot and the Irish people. It is a strange story told in great detail, and with a directness which proceeds from complete faith. I believe there are other accounts of St. Patrick's Purgatory, but this is the only one that I have read.

The more one considers this new discovery in photography the more uncomfortable one becomes. What? Everything transparent? Nothing possible to be hidden? Our very bones, which Nature so kindly covered up—because they cannot possibly be considered as things of beauty—to be caught by the casual snap of a wandering kodak, and presented to a derisive world? Dreadful! No secrecy anywhere? All drapery to become as the Coan garments for transparency? Every house to be a Palace, or a Barn, of Crystal? From the drawing-room one will photograph the student in his library—yea, even when he relaxes with a French yellow-back; the master will superintend the clerks through the walls; the clerks will read the secret ledgers through the iron walls of the safe; the forger, the conspirator, the coiner, the adulterator, the "doctor" of beer will be observed and detected; the burglar's tools will be plainly seen in his coat pockets through the stuff; the receiver of stolen goods will be plainly seen through locked doors receiving with eagerness; the policeman on his rounds will look through the walls, under counters, and in dark passages; the unsuspecting pickpocket will be made, without knowing it, to reveal the stolen purse in his pocket. So far, everything makes for virtue. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how people will be able to cheat. In many ways, too, life will be easier. If a servant wants to look after a fire she will ascertain its condition without leaving the kitchen; if a student wants to consult a book he will be able to read it without leaving his chair; if he wants to see a picture in any house he will only have to look at it through the wall. Buried treasures will be detected; mines of gold will become so plentiful that a sovereign will be worth no more than a penny; mines of silver will be so plentiful that silver will be used to pave the streets; diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc., will be no more prized except for counters at cards, or for decorating a kitten or a doll. Many more conveniences will occur, to him who considers, as likely to present themselves when this curious discovery gets developed. Nothing is opaque; light passes through everything. Wonderful! Yet, as in all mundane affairs, there is nothing without its touch of discord. And I confess that I shudder to think of these osteological revelations, this display to all the world of my own bones. Perhaps the photographer will kindly paint them pink, or gild them, so as to lend an appearance of beauty.

Of course the next thing will be the power of photographing the thoughts, the dreams, the aims, the ambitions, the envy, hatred, and jealousies as they fly across the brain. They will be caught and stored up like speech for future accusation or defence. Not in my time, I think, but perhaps in the life limits of some still living. And, as they used to say—"Oh! My!"—how virtuous we shall all be when everything that we do is visible, and everything that we think is legible! Fancy not daring to be secretly spiteful; fancy being forced by fear and shame always to be sweet and affectionate, even to a rival! Novelists, poets, actors, professional beauties, and all who live upon the admiration of the world will, for a time, go about with dejected faces, hanging heads, and drooping shoulders. Efforts will be made, of course, to bribe the photographer—and to suppress the kodak. But in the end virtue will prevail. The discovery will, in fact, ruin the clergy, the lawyers, the judges, magistrates, and police; it will close all the prisons, and will make the church no longer necessary. One could enlarge upon this fertile theme; boundless possibilities loom ahead one after the other. But one must forbear. With this brief hint at what lies before us, let us conclude, and sit thoughtful for a space.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

NUMEROUS entries have already been received for the Bombay Horse Show, which will commence on the 9th of next month, and will remain open on the two following days. In point of excellence the forthcoming show promises to be a much greater success than either of the two which have preceded it. Judging from the quality of the horses which will be exhibited, it is evident that the Bombay public are beginning, not only to appreciate the advantages of an annual fixture of this kind, but to understand what stamp of animal is really wanted for the different classes. At the first show, three years ago, the general impression among the majority of the exhibitors seemed to be that anything in the shape of a horse, so long as it possessed the usual compliment of head, legs, and tail, was good enough for entry. Last year, however, there was a decided and marked improvement in the style and number of the cattle that came before the judges, and there is every reason to believe that this satisfactory state of things will be considerably extended in the approaching show.

The committee are to be congratulated on the careful manner in which they have looked after the interests of all sections of possible competitors. Saddle horses are divided into four classes, *viz.*, Arab chargers, English and Colonial chargers, chargers of Volunteer officers and Light Horse, and chargers of Native Mounted Police. Stallions suitable for Government purposes are divided between Arab stallions and other classes. Then come Hunters with seven classes as follows:—Horses up to 14 stones, Light weight Hunters, Pony Hunters 14 hands and under, Ladies' Hunter over 14 hands, Ladies' Hunters under 14 hands, Ladies' Hacks over 14 hands, and Ladies' Hacks under 14 hands. For Polo Ponies there are two classes, the first for all Ponies up to 12 stones, and the other for Light weight Ponies, whilst another prize is offered for Children's Ponies of 12 hands and under. Harness Horses here been provided for in a very liberal manner, and comprise classes for Single Harness Arabs over 14 hands, Single Harness Horses of other classes over 14 hands, Ponies Single Harness 14 hands and under, Horses Double Harness Arabs over 14 hands, Horses Double Harness of other classes over 14 hands, Teams and Tandems. Special prizes are also offered for the best turn-out Pair, for the best turn-out Ponies, for Colonial Horses imported by and the property of the importers at the time of the exhibition, for the best horse in the show, and also for the best pony. There is also a Jumping competition for Horses and for Ponies 11 hands and under. The Driving competitions, always one of the most interesting features of similar shows in the old country, will, no doubt, prove an equal attraction here. Prizes are offered for Teams, Pairs, Tandems, and Single Horses, the list being closed by a Shoeing competition. In order to prevent any insinuations of favouritism, the committee obtained the co-operation of Colonel Humfrey, Colonel Stevens, Captain Broome, and Captain Morgan to act as judges.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE brilliant talent displayed by the various performers belonging to Harmston's circus continues to draw a crowded houses. Such a combination of artistes has seldom been seen in India. Where all the performers are good it would be invidious to select any for special notice, were it not that the novelty of some of the acts deserve more than the usual attention. The versatile Rio Troupe of Lady Acrobats has, indeed, proved a valuable acquisition to the circus. Nothing appears to come amiss to them. Whether it is to look beautiful and pose in charming and graceful attitudes in the "Statue" Act; on the ladders or balancing on the lofty trapeze, a fall from which appears to be an impossibility to the fair lady, so confidently does she perform; or to show strength and agility in the "Human Rocket," or in acrobatic performances, the hearty rounds of applause and the persistent encores show how well they are appreciated by the spectators—and the Misses Fredericks may well be said to be unrivalled in their own line. The Warren Sisters in their Great Return Aerial Act are also perfect marvels indeed—one has to hold one's breath when little Ivy springs from the platform and flies fearlessly through the air. Mrs. Harmston is to be commended on owning a splendid stud of excellently trained horses, and the manner they are managed by the genial proprietress herself and her son, Mr. George Harmston, is really in itself sufficient inducement for all equine lovers to attend every change of programme. Mdlle. La Blonde also shows something quite novel in her elegant Jockey Act. Grace and activity were never more perfectly combined. Altogether, the show is a distinct advance on those which usually visit this country, and so great is its popularity that it has been decided to extend the visit for an extra week. We would strongly recommend all who have not seen the performances to take the opportunity of visiting the circus next week, when a completely new and attractive programme will be gone through.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE annual competition for the St. George's medal and handicap has been held this week with the following result:—

SCORES FOR THE MEDAL.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.
1 C E Nixon *	44	45	89
2 Dr MacDonald	47	44	91
3 C H S Boggs	45	47	92
4 F Reid	48	45	93
5 C St Paul	47	47	94

* Winner of the medal.

SCORES FOR THE HANDICAP.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Gross.	Points.	Nett.
1 C E Nixon *	44	45	89	— 8	81
2 G C Plinston	52	50	102	—18	84
3 J M Heyn	53	47	100	—14	86
4 W C Nigel-Jones	56	49	105	—18	87
5 { P F Fischer	47	47	94	— 6	88
{ H Blackwell	48	48	96	— 8	88
7 A E Bice	52	48	100	—10	90
8 D MacDonald	47	44	91	Scr	91
9 C H S Boggs	45	47	92	Scr	92
10 C St. Paul	47	47	94	Scr	94
11 M F Reid	48	45	93	Scr	95
R A English	withdrawn.				
A R Warden	withdrawn.				
F S Nathan	withdrawn.				

* Winner of the handicap.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 26.

A FEW days back a small detachment of the Government troops proceeded to Canscona, and asked Sacaram Botto to give them five cows. On his refusing to part with the cows, the soldiers ill-treated him brutally, presenting a revolver to his chest. The man was so frightened that he fell on the ground senseless, and the soldiers took away the cows. The want of discipline among the soldiers which is condoned by the officers is becoming a great source of alarm and insecurity to the poor people. Captain Gomes da Costa as soon as he reached Canacona went to the office of the Administrator of the province, and having found it closed, gave orders for it to be broken open, and got the troops accommodated therein. The Administrator has been away from his post for some weeks for want of personal security. In the encounter with rebels on the Ambe ghat, a picquet of four Cavalry soldiers was sent to find out the situation of the enemy. They entered the thick forest from which they never came out, and it is not known what became of them. Some sixty individuals have been caught at Marmagoa and sent to Satary for cutting down the wood and carrying baggage. This has caused so much alarm that there has been a regular exodus by rail and by sea. Since the commencement of a regular service by the steamers of the B. S. N. Co., no country crafts have been used by passengers, but now the *patimars* are loaded with passengers for Bombay, and other ports of British India. The fact that the Viscount of Bardez, is an intimate friend of Mr. da Costa, therefore explains the reason why he and his friends have been prosecuted. The following are the extracts of the letter published in the *Universal* at Lisbon:—"I think it, therefore, indispensible to tell you that it is convenient to avoid discontentment of Mr. Alpoim, which is a real one, and which may bring consequences which will certainly not avail you and your friends in India. I believe you will make all pleased and avoid dangerous consequences by obtaining the appointment of Mr. Alpoim at Macau. It is good to put the things in order and make no one displeased when you have so much power." To-morrow the Progressist Ministry may come into power, it being possible that Mr. Jose de Alpoim (his brother) may take part in the Ministry, and Mr. Ovidio Alpoim will be able to do what he wants.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Bayley, Mrs Stanhope
Bloor, Mr and Mrs H
Herbst, Mr G
Hordern, Mr A
Hordein, Miss
Moore, Lieut A
Scott, Lieut G W W
Stafford, Mr J
Tait, Mrs Wingrove

FOR BRINDISI.

Archbishop of Agra, Rt Rev
Atkins, Miss
Basmadjian, Mr K
Cooper, Mr
Dement, Rev Father
Distombe, Mr
Greenhill, Mr J M
Harding, Mr C
Harcourt, Mr L V Vernon
Hartmann, Mr F
Henry, Miss
Joackim, Rev Father
Korkies, Mr R
Kirkpatrick, Capt H P
Lee-ham, Capt and Miss A
Laudon, Miss
Morgan, Mrs D
Redmayne, Mr T
Sandhurst, H E Lady, & maid
Savage, Mr J
Smith, Mr R ss
Wood, Mr W T
Worledge, Mrs P

FOR ISMAILIA.

Corsar, Mrs
Corsar, Mr G
Colvin, Miss
Levett, Mr and Lady Mayn
Reid, Rev S
Tatley, Mr W
Tatley, Miss
Wilbur, Mr J M
Wright, Miss

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Shannon, Capt E Crewe, 7th March, 1896.

For London—Mr T Fowler; Mr and Mrs Rogers; Mr Foote and sons; Miss May Bennett, Mr J B Shedding, Mr Berneis and infant; Mr R M Remfry; Mr J P Thomas, Mrs J M Templer and infant; Mr Tomkin, Mrs Mcallister, Mrs Hall and infant, Mr and Mrs Allardice; Mr. Mrs, and three Misses J S Beresford, Mr J S Sutherland; Mrs Gimblett and child, Lieut-Col Hawdon Reilly; Miss Pennell; Surg-Genl and Mrs Turnbull; and two Misses Turnbull; Surg Major and Mrs J F Macneens, and two children; Mr W Hutton; Mr and Mrs C B Gray; Mr Thaker; Miss Kanney; Hon Mr Jam Henderson; Mrs J W Hogg and two children; Miss Hogg; Mr W Bignall and Miss Theobald; Miss Lubechmarger and child; Mr Hoetes; Brig-Genl Pearson; Miss Boodle; Nurse Law; Sister Emily; Mr H Goldspink; Mrs Collings; Mr and Mrs Shannon and infant; two Misses Crawford; Mrs Nicholson, and child; Mr Hill; Miss Atkins; Miss Gregory; Miss Rose; Col Miss W H D Jones, child and two infants; Mr H Shephard; Mrs Luker and child; Mr John Pollard; Mr H Collingridge; Mr F H Holloway; Genl Sir John Watson; Miss Watson; Mr G Plater, Mr W Mackinnon; Mr H Hargood; Mr A D Wood; Mr Tyler; Capt H Creave; Mr Porter and Mr J G Dickenson.

For Brindisi—Mr H Pottinger; Mr S S Brittain, Mr Griffiths; Mr J Seymour Keays; Mr and Mrs Alex Mitchell; Col and Mrs Sates Schwabe; Mr A Martindale, C S; Mr F Bagshawig; Dr T Pelham; Mr and Mrs Campbell; Mrs Engelbach; Mr and Mrs G B Crow; Mr and Miss Gibbon; Mr T Reason; Capt and Miss Martindale, nurse and 2 inft; and Major and Mrs I R Macdonald.

For Aden—Capt J E Johnson, R A, Sub-Con T Mellor and General Lewis.

Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 11th March, 1896.

For London—Mr A Martindale, C S; Mrs A Martindale; Mr W Bigge; Miss Cameron; Miss Harris; and Miss Swinton.

For Gibraltar—Mr and Mrs J R Clark.

For Brindisi—Mrs Aylmer.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs Clerk; and Mr and Mrs Maxwell Maynard.

For Port Said—Miss Brennan.

Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 21st March, 1896.

For Marseilles—Mr C H Daly; Mr R Botelar; Mrs Ommanney; Hon J Macpherson; Mr R H Elliott; Hon Mr Akhurst; Mr and Mrs F A Nicholson; Miss Lechler; Mr and Mrs C H Hill; Miss A M Smith; Miss Clift; Mr and Mrs G C Macconochy and child; Mr and Mrs H Boc

tragic terror, and in frenzied terror, and in agonising unation far exceeded the ever-to-be-lamented catastrophe at Manipur. "Mariam," the heroine of the book, and her daughters were saved by the fidelity of their servants who concealed them successfully during the events immediately subsequent to the outbreak at Shahjahanpur. Her husband, a magistrate's clerk, was the first man struck down in the little English church at Shahjahanpur when the first attack was made. "Mariam" survived the days of the Mutiny thirty-five years, enjoying a small pension from Government, and died at Benares in the year 1892. She had dictated copious notes of the trouble and time through which she passed, and those notes, added to her daughter's narrative, form the groundwork of this true tale.

GATHERING CLOUDS, by F. W. FARRAR, D. D. (Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, and Bombay). This story, one of the last additions to Longmans' admirable Colonial Library, is laid in the time of the Byzantine Empire when Christianity having triumphed over the civilised world, entered on a period of success which Dean Farrar considers was in some respects a period of defeat, of corruption of life simplicity, and defacement of its purest and loftiest beauty. The Divine ideal however was only obscured not lost, it could be detected in many places where the luxury and sensuality of the age had not quite demoralised the people. "Gathering Clouds" presents a historic picture of rigid accuracy rising on the authentic testimony of Saints and Fathers of the Church, as well as of contemporary Pagans. The fiction in the story is considerately allowed free play, and refers the stern historical lines. Society in Constantinople in those days must have been as bad or worse than now. It was not then persecution of Christians by Pagans but of Christians by Christians. It was a time of intrigue, treachery, and disunion, and the inevitable result, the disintegration of the Empire, followed. Against this lurid background there stand out many noble figures whose lives were not only a contrast to their surroundings, but are even heroic examples of what the highest moral natures can attain to when actuated by the most elevated religious conceptions. Those readers in India who do not worship in the "realistic" school of fiction that obtains to-day, will find in these pages food for their ideal aspirations as well as a historical novel of absorbing interest.

DR. NISHIKANTA CHATTOPADHYAYA, Ph. D., has published (Bombay Education Society's Press) three Lectures delivered by him in Hyderabad in 1892. The subjects on which the learned Doctor spoke were Reminiscences of German University Life, Theosophy, and the Mrichchakatikam; or, the Toy-Cart. On the first he is eminently qualified to speak having, after eight years of a German Gymnasium training, taken his Ph. D. degree in the University of Leipzig. He gives a most interesting and appreciative account of German School and University life, comparing it suggestively with the Indian method of training youth. The gymnastics of the Turnhalls give the Doctor a text for impressing on his hearers the necessity for physical development:—

"As for the Hindu students, they have given up the old system of gymnastics which their forefathers used to go in for, and they have not fully taken to the English games yet. The same state of transition, of halting and hesitating between two boats marks even the choice of their games and recreation. Like the ancient Persians the ancient Hindus were also taught three useful things: To draw the bow, to ride, and to speak the truth. . . . We are not likely to be of much good in anything, until we have learned to combine some sort of physical exercise to that hot-house process of education to which we have all been more or less subject from our very infancy."

The Lecture on Theosophy is addressed to Professors of that science, and insists on the proper cultivation of the virtues of Truth, Justice, and Love. The Buddhist Scriptures are largely quoted in support of this teaching, showing that there is no necessity for seeking inspiration far from Eastern text. The third Lecture is on an ancient romantic drama, which brings into clear relief the Indian society of the age when it was written. The learned lecturer analyses the scenes and character of this play, and quotes largely from its very fine poetry.

DRAWING: A MEANS OF EDUCATION, by E. C. DOZEY (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta). This is a most valuable volume, the outcome of the study and experience of years in teaching. The author sets himself to give clear rules for the development of the faculty of drawing which he holds to be as teachable as any other subject. The time is fast passing away when parents fancied that children could only be taught drawing if they had a special artistic gift. Of course, there will ever be giants who in this as in every other art excel, and become creators of noble pictures. But we now act on the belief that drawing is as necessary a point in the education of a boy and girl, as history or geography. It is a means of thoroughly training the eye, hand and mind. Viewed in this connection its influence is far-reaching, and it adds more perhaps than any other study to our power of enjoyment and our sense of the beautiful in nature. The first Part of this Drawing-Book, Freehand, consists of 350 Illustrations, taking the pupil step by step, with full directions, through the different stages of the course. The diagrams are carefully planned to assist the student to trace the analogy between superficial and solid objects, both common and natural, which on the surface appear quite dissimilar, and the regular geometrical figures and solids upon which they are based. The great result to be looked for in teaching drawing, Mr. Dozey thinks, is to teach the pupil to observe closely, to reason logically, and to record accurately. Now that drawing has been made part of the curriculum in Indian Schools,—and it will soon be a compulsory subject—the book will be of considerable value to both teachers and pupils.

REMINISCENCES OF CAPE TOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was a humble resident of the Cape Colony and my Parliamentary duties obliged me to visit Cape Town. I therefore took a corner house under the shadow of Table Mountain, called No. 1 Ulster Villas. I found it was rather a questionable advantage possessing a corner house, for I was kept in a very lively state of existence owing to the most enterprising race of traders that live in that paradise of South Africa. In the East we were accustomed to welcome every visitor with the grave salutation of "Bismillah," or "In the Name of God enter," which is generally replied to very gravely; but in Cape Town the repeated knocks at the front door quite upset my equanimity, although I have the most equable of tempers, and generally feel as even-minded as a Turk. During my first days of residence there were at least thirty knocks at the front door. At dawn the milkman's loud rap woke me up, but I was consoled by the prospect of early morning tea. After that came a succession of knocks one louder than the other. This came from several candidates to become my grocers, butchers, and bakers, then vegetable sellers and fish sellers. Several washerwomen came with very pretty daughters anxious to be enlisted in our service, but having a regard to the rights of the lady of the house, I told them they must come again, and she would make a selection. Suddenly I was startled with a very loud knock, and I rushed to the door, thinking this must be some lady visitor we were expecting. Fancy my feelings when I opened the door. I found a very common beggar woman pleading poverty to my utter disgust. However, I settled myself down to my desk again, trying to unravel the mysteries of Colonial expenditure and indebtedness, and to write fully on the Ministerial iniquities and shortcomings I had in regard to the phylloxera in the vines, when there commenced a violent threshing like the noise of a flail at the front door. I jumped up to see what was the matter and forestalled the exhausted servant, and opening the door beheld a diminutive boy, who asked me if I wanted to buy bananas. He began making an apology for rapping with his cane, and deprecated my wrath by saying he was too small to reach the knocker. Altogether I came to the conclusion my corner house was the most cheerful place in the country, and I should have recommended any person who was dying of ennui to buy me out. I bet my successor would not suffer from dyspepsia, at all events for the first day he occupied it. Thursday was Sunday in the family had gone to the cathedral, and I thought I should have it all to myself, but a loud knock came, and there stood a short cab-looking man, not badly dressed, whom I asked sharply what he wanted. He replied, "Please, sir, give me a piece of bread." I pointed to the gate, and he went without word, but my Dutch neighbours next door lost that morning a quantity of wearing apparel and some teaspoons, which I presume the short man had appropriated. A little while after another knock came to the door, and as the fun was getting interesting, on the servant girl opening the door, I followed. There appeared a little girl of about eight years of age, who addressed the servant with "Please, Miss, let me come in, I wants to tie up my garter." The servant said: "So you have made me come all the way from the kitchen to let you tie up your garter. Take that," giving the girl a slap on her back, "and get out you little thief." After this I did what the Dutchman calls "Trekked," and went to live at Green Point, where the noise of the waves was certainly loud, but not unpleasant, and where there was much more supervision by the police.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

HERE are a few "fin de siecle" attractions proposed for the Paris Exhibition of 1900: A twentieth century Arc de Triomphe overtopping the Eiffel Tower; a Pantheon composed of foliage, presumably evergreen; an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; a round dozen hanging gardens of Babylon; a palace peopled with all the characters (living, not in wax) of the elder Dumas (might not John Bull send a Pickwick gallery?); a gold mine after nature; a mechanical man a la Frankenstein, sixteen feet high and capable of revolving the gilding from top to bottom of the Eiffel Tower; the projection of visitors from 300, to 1,000 yards into space and their return to terra-firma in parachutes—time for the operation not stated; a palace to be devoted to the competitors for the prize of beauty; the creation of an aerial oasis, whatever that may mean; the new Jerusalem rebuilt and adorned according to the Apocalypse; a "coup d'œil" from the moon, in other words, a lunar landscape from which the spectator surveys his own poor little globe and the adjoining luminaries in all their splendour; these "inter alia." The entire list is too long to quote, proposals coming from all parts of France.

THE LATE MAHARAJA TAKHTSINGJI OF BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEB. 28.

IN pursuance of the following notice issued by Mr. Bhagvandas Bhavanbhai, Nagar Sheth of Bhavnagar a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Bhavnagar and representatives from all parts of the State was held at Bhavnagar at the place and time appointed:—

There being a desire evinced in all circles of the inhabitants of the Bhavnagar State that a public meeting should be convened at the capital of the State, to give expression to the reverence and love in which the late Maharaja Takhtsingji, whom it has pleased God to remove to a higher and better world, was held by all; and to take measures to perpetuate his Highness' memory in a worthy and suitable manner, I hereby invite attendance in the Chok of the Jasunath Temple on Thursday, the 27th February at 4 o'clock p. m. for that purpose.— BHAGWANDAS BHAVANBHAI, Nagar Sheth.

Everyone that could attend, was present the Company including many Europeans and over three thousand Natives, and it was easily seen that one and all were earnest about the subject in hand.

After reading the notice the Nazar Sheth proposed and Mr. Parbashanker Venishanker seconded, that Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, the Dewan and Senior Councillor of the State should be called to the chair; and their position received unanimous approval.

Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, on taking the chair addressed the meeting in Gujerathi in terms as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me to be your chairman on this occasion. You know, gentlemen, that when the heart is full of grief the tongue is naturally very weak. I am afraid that under the circumstances I shall not be able to do full justice to the honour you have done me. The affliction which has recently befallen us and occasioned our assembling here this afternoon is explained in the notice by the Nagar Sheth convening this meeting and is uppermost in the hearts of us all. Very soon after the sad death of his Highness the late Maharaja Saheb deputations from the subjects of the State from all parts came to Bhavnagar to wait on his Highness Manaraja Bhavsingji and to express their sense of the very heavy blow which the cruel hands of death have dealt, and the deep and heartfelt sorrow caused to his Highness' subjects. And I find this evening also that leading men from all parts have been deputed by the people of the State to take part at this meeting, which had to be deferred in order to permit of their being present at it. To us, Gentlemen, to whom the late Maharaja Saheb was "Ma-bap" in the true sense of the term, it is not a little consolation in our sad bereavement to see that our grief is so largely and widely shared both in and out of the State; and the numerous telegrams and letters received from everywhere go to show how much the Maharaja was loved and respected and how much his death has been felt and deplored. Death has in him deprived the State and its subjects of a noble-hearted generous and kind Ruler, and the Province and the world in general of the presence of one who had won love and esteem by his lovable and gentle manners, as well as by his sense of justice and unfailing charity towards the poor and suffering. During the period that he ruled over us he abolished altogether or remitted many taxes and levies, of otherwise considerably lessened the burden which fell on the people. Nearly fifteen years ago he set a noble example to the Native States of India by abolishing "veth," or forced labour, on the people. He was never more happy or satisfied except when he saw his subjects happy and contented. It was he who gave to the Province of Kathiawad the first Railway and made Bhavnagar one of the best-managed and model Native States of India. His never-ending munificence has helped many public and useful institutions, not only in the State and the Province, but also in India and other countries, and have saved many thousands of poor and needy people from starvation. His noble acts of munificence, his unbounded charities, his kindness of heart, his one great consideration in thinking of the wants of his people rather than his own, his keen sense of justice, the many and various improvements he has introduced in the State during his rule, and the noble public edifices with which the city has been studded, leave behind him a most noble, worthy and ever-lasting monument which will be gratefully remembered by generations yet unborn. In the desire to perpetuate in some tangible, befitting and suitable form the memory of such a generous and illustrious Prince, his grateful subjects are paying but a small tribute to the sacred reverence in which his name will always be held. I will not take up more of your time, but will call upon Mr. Proctor-Sims to move the first resolution.

Mr. Proctor-Sims, who was present at the meeting on crutches, rose and asked the assembly to allow the remarks he had to make, and which for their convenience he had translated into Gujerathi to be read by his friend, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, for him. The following is the substance of what was said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It has been entrusted to me to move for your acceptance the following proposition:—"That this meeting, representing as it does, every race and creed in the Bhavnagar State desires, to express and record the great loss the State, its subjects, its traders, and the country has sustained in the death of the Maharaja Takhtsingji, the late Ruler of the State; and desires further to devise means to perpetuate his memory in a suitable and worthy manner in the memory of one who was so beloved by all." I am gratified, gentlemen, beyond measure that amongst the "every race and creed" of this meeting present, I have the distinction of proposing this resolution for your acceptance. I believe I have been selected because amongst the Europeans present in the State, I knew the late Maharaja longest, and had moreover an intimate acquaintance with his Highness, his life, and his work. This knowledge is however in my only qualification, and whether I use it rightly or no, I must throw myself on your kindness to excuse all short-comings. I can only put forward the proposition for your support in the simplest way, and yet in doing so I feel that a homely representation is all the subject needs to receive general acclamation, for while our hearts are so full, no imperfections of mine will, I am sure, weigh against its hearty reception. Death, as we all know only too frequently, is the only certain thing in life. In God's time it comes to Prince and peasant alike; but while to the one who has passed it portals it is but "the grey eve between work and waking days" to the sorrowing it is a sorrow, and often a deep sorrow in which we refuse to be comforted. So it is with us I know in the grief we have this day publicly assembled to give expression to. The shock to all was sudden and heavy; and to many of us it still seems unreal. One and all of us mourn a kind sympathetic friend, whose memory will ever be revered. I have however now to speak of the loss this untimely death is to the State, its subjects, its traders, and the country. Gentlemen, the late Maharaja never upheld the rights and independence of the State, and he did this in the best and only possibly potent manner by showing the capabilities of the State in righteous ways to walk alone. Some minds possess a tact to rule; such an unquiet thing found no place in the soul of the late Maharaja. He wearied sometimes of the care of sovereignty; but he accepted his position of Ruler of his four hundred and sixty thousand subjects with the gentleness that marked all his actions; and yet with a firmness, earnestness, kindness, and courage that led to the progress, moral and material, to which the testimony of our senses bear ample witness. His gentleness made him great. His was a mind that never wandered into useless subtlety; he "was never ashamed of being wiser to-day than he was yesterday," and he never suffered passion to interfere with right. In the eighteen years he ruled, the State was the better for his rule by his close attention to the wants of his subjects, by a better disposition of responsibility, by a reform of the Revenue, Financial and Judicial Codes of the State, by the spread of education, by the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries, and by an expenditure on public works aggregating nearly a quarter crores of rupees, of which nearly one crore and thirty-seven lakhs was on new projects and works. Famine fire, and flood, and you know we have had all three, found him ready with ample prompt relief, and we all know what prompt relief it was, and my native friends know what it did when applied under the orders of the late Maharaja. The traders in the State are the better for his rule by the removal of some objectionable imposts and the revision of others, by the construction of over a hundred and twenty miles of railway and another hundred miles of road, by harbour improvements and facilities for the cheap transit of traffic which was scarcely dreamt of when he was installed. And lastly the country has been the better for his rule by his high example of unselfishness, by his friendliness with his Bhayats and Girasias, by the contribution he made to the public cost to the defences of the country, by the stern face he set against outlawry, by the unflinching way in which he put down black-mailing, by his helpfulness in works of public utility beyond the borders of his State, by his willingness to merge local claims in the greatest public good, and by his deep feelings of loyalty to the British throne. A little over a year ago his administration was characterized by the Governor of Bombay as one of distinct advantage to his own subjects and a distinct support to the Government of India. His visit to England three years ago to pay personally his devoirs to the Queen-Empress was in pursuance of a purpose he held from the beginning and the success of that visit and his reception by the Princess and the people of England, of which his subjects were most justly proud, seemed always to cheer him. Her Most Gracious Majesty's autograph letter and miniature likeness received by his Highness on his return to India was to him, I know the greatest treasure he possessed. Gentlemen, it is not for me to tell you for the first time that the late Maharaja had a bountiful heart and a charitable hand. His charity was catholic, it was no gush of goodness, but went on steadily from day to day. He was ever ready to every cry for help from whatever side it came, and though it began at home it did not remain there. Personally I was the almoner of his benefactions on every Christmas and on every Queen's birthday to the Christian poor. The poor he was always mindful of. His hospitality, Gentlemen, was proverbial, and his social qualities were such as to make him a favourite wherever he went. Lord Harris when here spoke of his genial and cordial presence—and so it was—he gave back smile for smile to high and low alike, for he had a truly frank and open nature. The esteem of our fellowmen is, Gentlemen, reckoned to be useful and necessary in this life and is, I am sure, valued by all. His Highness' appreciation of good-will was keen, and he received, as we all know, a very full measure of favourable regard while living. It would tire you for me to tell you of what Governments and Governors and his friends and the public have repeatedly said. He died surrounded with honours, and his memory is safe with his people. But withal it is, I am sure, our humble desire to render in a manner that will be worthy and lasting our tribute of affectionate remembrance of the kind, generous and warm-hearted Maharaja Takhtsingji.

The proposition was briefly seconded by Mr. Aladin Deojibhai, and carried by general acclamation.

The third proposition was made by Dr. Berjorji Pehramji, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, who addressed the meeting in support of the same as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the next resolution which has been entrusted to me. As our Chairman and Mr. Proctor-Sims have, as much as time will permit, given an account of the noble deeds of his Highness the late Maharaja Saheb Sir Takhtsingji whose lamentable death we all so deeply mourn, I think it may be permitted to me to say a few words about his Highness' charities. The fame of the late Maharaja in his benefactions was known throughout India. As the rays of the sun brighten up all and each part of the universe, so also his noble qualities of heart and head for his Highness' late Maharaja Saheb were extended to all without distinction. Historians or poets alone could adequately describe all these. When taking notice of his noble qualities I cannot help observing the earnest kindly feelings which he always entertained towards the poor sufferings which were made my own observations. One of the many great desires of his mind, and one of the many great cares which he always evinced, was to remove the sufferings of people of every caste and creed. Nearly seventeen years ago, when the idea of building a suitable residence for his Highness was being conceived, an idea was also put forth of building a hospital. A question arose as to which of the two works should be first taken in hands, he ungrudgingly sacrificed his own comforts and gave preference to build a hospital in Bhavnagar. When sanctioning the building of the hospital he gave instruction in the proper quarters to construct a very handsome, convenient and suitable building answering all the requirements of a good hospital. The palatial building of the Sir Takhtsingji Hospital now stands as a monument of his generous heart. It is well known to all how anxious his Highness always was for opening new dispensaries in the districts on each succeeding birthdays of his. Whenever fever raged in the adjoining districts beyond his territory his Highness always ordered me to send at once supplies of such costly but necessary medicine as quinine. In addition to his princely liberalities of opening and establishing hospitals and dispensaries his Highness on his birthdays, as well as on other suitable occasions, used to send me large sums wherewith to found a permanent Endowment Fund for the benefit of poor patients, and from which poor patients, on leaving hospital or dispensaries after recovery, were given clothes and otherwise helped to procure the immediate necessaries of life after reaching their home; and also to defray their expenses on their way home. Another assistance in such cases always was given to all patients. In taking suitable measures to perpetuate the memory of such a noble, kind-hearted and generous Maharaja we are only fulfilling our bounden duty and debt to him. I now beg to propose:—"That for the purpose of giving effect to the previous resolution, a committee consisting of Messrs. Vithaldas Samaldas, R. Proctor-Sims, J. J. Gazdar, Lieut.-Col. Harris, Mr. C. H. Wilkins, Gurjibhai Beramji, Rao Shri Harisingji, Rao Shri Jethibhai, Messrs. J. Kinniburgh, C.S. Spalding, Ratilal Manekbai, Ghelabhai Jagjivandas, Lalubhai Samaldas, Harilal Devshankar, H. H. Sethna, Bhagvandas Bhawanbhai, Vithaldas Harising Jasabhai, Vajishankar, Gaorishankar, Shankarprasad Hariprasad Desai, Bhagvandas Bhawanbhai, Parbhashankar Venishankar, Dinshaw Bomonji, Gurjashankar Vajeshankar, Raghubhai Bayabhai, Ishwardas K. Nastadias, Motilal N. Mehta, Dwarkadas Tribhovandas, Savailal Girjashankar, Becharlal Kershanji, Damodardas Hirachand, Parbhudas Motichand Vakil, Girdhar Jhina, Khimji, Parbhudas, Hitanuji Vorji, Amarchand Jasraj, Kunvarji Anandji, Hathising Jhaver, Tarachand Thakarshi, Mondas Trambak of Mahuva, Mulji Sheth of Kundla, Harilal Savailal of Botad, Bhaichand Shamji of Sihor, Nemchand Gulabchand of Dayjinwal, Osman Sheikh, Musa Abdla, Tarmahamud Habib, Edalji Shapurji, Nasarwanji Jamsetji, (with power to add to their number) be hereby at once formed; with Messrs. Vithaldas Samaldas, F. Proctor-Sims, J. N. Unvala, and Amarchand Jasraj, as Secretaries; and the Bank of Bombay, as Treasurers. And further that a subscription list be started, and an account be opened in the Bhavnagar Branch of the Bank of Bombay to be called the "Maharaja Takhtsingji Memorial Fund."

This proposal was seconded by Mr. Amarchand Jasraj, a wealthy banker of the town, who addressed the meeting in a few brief words, and, it was carried by acclamation.

The fourth proposition was put forward by Mr. Magonlal Bapubhai, ex-Dewan of Jamnagar, who said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg to propose—"That a deputation consisting of Messrs. Vithaldas Samaldas, R. Proctor-Sims, J. J. Gazdar, Lieut.-Colonel T. Harris, Doctor Burjoji Beramji, Messrs. Bhagvandas Bhavanbhai, Prabhashankar Venishankar, Vajeshankar Gaorishankar, Aladin Devajibhai, Maganlal Bapubhai, Dinshaw Bomonji, Amarchand Jasraj, and Osman Sheikh be formed for the purpose of waiting on and communicating the proceedings of this meeting to his Highness the Maharaja Bhavsinhji." Our late Maharaja Saheb's virtues were so many and various, that though the previous speakers have tried to do justice to them, I may add a few remarks on the friendly feelings his Highness manifested towards his Brother Chiefs and the cordial relations existing between his Highness and his Bhayads and Mul-Girasias. Having served outside Bhavanagar, I have had special opportunities to know the love and respect his Brother Chiefs felt for him; and the confidence his Highness Bhayads and Mul-Girasias felt in his desire to give them their due. The address presented to his Highness by the Chiefs of Kathiawad, who were students of the Rajkumar College at the time of his investiture with the insignia of K. C. S.I. testify to the kindly feeling entertained by them for him. His Highness' personal relations were with Chiefs, who had political cases against the State were always cordial. His Highness' desire to settle all such cases amicably can be seen in the satisfactory result of many long-standing cases between this State and Vala. In corroboration of my views I cannot do better than quote the following from the speech of Colonel Hancock at the Darbar held by him to confer the title of Maharaja on his Highness:—"In another way too I do not speak without book; for in my position as President of the Rajasthanik Court, I hold one of the pulses of the people and I know that if they had not the most perfect confidence in the good faith of the Darbar the Girasias would soon let me hear of it. As it is I scarcely ever receive a complaint from Bhavnagar and whatever grievances the Girasias may have (and there never yet was a Girisia without a grievance) I know that the Darbar gives them prompt redress."

This was supported by Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji, an extensive trader in cotton, and carried by general consent.

The fifth proposition was made by Mr. Vajishankar Gowrishankar, supported by Mr. Shaik Usman, an Arab merchant of the town, and it was carried.

Mr. Vajishanker spoke much as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—In moving the resolution thanking the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair I have to add but very little to the well merited praise bestowed by the previous speakers upon the noble qualities of our esteemed late Ruler the late Maharaja Saheb. For my part I shall allude to the support his Highness the late Maharaja Saheb gave to education. His Highness, having had himself the advantage of an excellent and liberal education, knew well what education can do for the elevation of his subjects in the intellectual scale. That the students of this province who wanted to further prosecute their studies in the Arts Course may easily do so, his Highness founded an Arts College affiliated to the University of Bombay to lead up to the full Arts course. His Highness has further endowed the Gujrat College at Ahmedabad, the Fergusson College at Poona and the Dyaram Jethmal College in Sindh and has endowed the Poona College of Science with an observatory. While his Highness has done so much for education in general he has also been the foremost in the ranks of Native Princes to support Female Education. The number of Girls' Schools in the Bhavnagar State, flourishing during his Highness' benign rule, and arrangements have been made to impart a knowledge of English to girls. His Highness gave a very great stimulus to female education by sending his own daughters to the Majiraj Girls' School. Gentlemen, I shall now only refer to his Highness' last, but not the least, important work for the increase of the culture of the public. I mean the Barton Library and Museum. I now beg to propose that the meeting tenders its best thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said he was sanguine that where there was such unanimity of feeling, every success would naturally attend the efforts of the Committee which had that evening been appointed for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the assembly; and he was sure that one and all of those present would return to their homes that night satisfied in having helped forward what everyone so much desired—a worthy memorial of their late beloved Maharaja. Sixteen thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot amongst those sitting around the Chairman's table.

FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

NEWS of sharp fighting between the forces of the British Central Africa Protectorate and the slave trading chiefs of Lake Nyassa reached London on the day the mail left. Despatches from Blantyre, dated January 25th, reported that two brilliant victories had been gained over the slave trading chiefs on the western shores of Lake Nyassa, and inflicted on them a defeat which has once for all broken the power of the slave-trade in that region. The powerful chief Mwasi Kazunga, a man of Zulu origin whose dealings in slaves had become notorious, formed a confederacy with the Angoni and the Yaos against the British. He closed the important trade route from the lake to the Luapula River and the Congo, and began raiding slaves far into Morimba district, which is under the immediate administration of the Kota Kota, the lake port. It was accordingly decided to send an expedition against the chief, and the command was taken by Lieutenant Edward Alston, of the Coldstream Guards. The British force consisted of 150 regular troops, Sikhs and negroes, and with it marched some five thousand natives, contingents from allied chiefs. Mr. Alfred J. Swan, magistrate at Kota Kota, accompanied the expedition. Mwasi put twenty thousand fighting men into the field, but his forces were utterly routed by Lieutenant Alston after three sharp encounters. All his fortified places were taken and fifty of his settlements were destroyed. On the British side six men were killed and five wounded. The chief Mwasi lost twenty-two men killed in the fighting, but the native allies killed a great many more in the rout which succeeded the last battle.

The prisoners taken numbered 632, among them being fourteen chiefs, and the celebrated Saidi Mwazunga, a former lieutenant of the slave raider Makanjira, who in 1891 treacherously enticed Dr. Dayes and Mr. McEwan into a village under a flag of truce, and there murdered them. Saidi Mwazunga has now been tried for his crimes, and has been found guilty. He was in prison at Kota Kota, awaiting execution. Lieutenant Alston captured one large Arab station, 250 cattle, 604 guns, and a quantity of gunpowder. A fort has been built on the site of Mwasi's town, and garrisoned by a detachment of the British Protectorate troops.

The result of these operations is that the trade route into the far interior westward and northwestward of the lake, has been opened and the slave route to the Zambesi closed. The Angoni chiefs who had joined Mwasi are suing for peace. Subsequently, Captain F. T. Stewart, of the 45th Sikh Regiment, and Lieutenant Alston led another expedition against the last two remaining slave traders in the British Protectorate, the chiefs Ambala and Mpemba. The operations were most successful. The chiefs were completely defeated and their strongholds captured. At Ambala's chief village a British fort had been built, and a sufficient garrison placed there.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

THE Final General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras, for the season 1895-96, forecasts a fair average yield in Bengal, the Government villages in the Madras Presidency, which comprise about two-thirds of the area of that province, and the fourteen principal rice-producing districts in Lower Burma.

The total area under rice in all three provinces amounts to 49,032,428 acres, which is not quite two per cent. under the area of last year, but that area again was slightly under the average. The decline is confined to Bengal in which province there is a substantial reduction. In Madras and Burma there has been an increase. The yield of the crop is estimated at 405,841,000 cwt., more than three-fourths of this quantity representing the production of Bengal, which is estimated to have reached under 318 million cwt. The outturn in both Madras (39,667,000 cwt.), and Burma (48,258,000 cwt.) is materially larger than last year; but the yield in Bengal is estimated to be only about that of last year, and is almost to the same extent smaller than the average. The result therefore is, Bengal bulking so largely as a rice-producing country, that the total yield of all three provinces is expected to be almost 18½ per cent. smaller than last year and 21 per cent. below the average.

In Bengal the area and outturn, in cleaned rice, compare with the average as follows:

	Area in acres.		Otturn in cwt.	
	1895	Average.	1895	Average.
Autumn ri. c...	7,045,100	7,400,000	45,258,800	51,400,000
Winter rice ...	30,447,100	32,600,000	272,025,800	250,3.0,000

The estimate for the outturn of Bengal winter rice as given two months ago (in the second general memorandum issued from this office on the 21st December) remains unchanged. It was stated in that the forecast that the season in Bengal had been very unfavourable, the rainfall in September and October having been deficient over large areas, while there was practically none in Behar. There has been no change since then to justify a favourable modification of the estimate. In Madras the crop generally is reported to be fair except in Nellore, North Arcot, Madura, and Tinnevelly, where, in consequence of the failure of the early rains, the yield is estimated to be not more than nine-sixteenths of an average crop. The crop is also below the average in Godavari and Kistna owing to floods. On the whole the area under the principal province is estimated to be nearly three-fortths of the average, which represents the outturn of five favourable years. In Burma the yield is much less than the average in Akyab, Pegu, Prome, and Amherst; and slightly less in Tenasserim. Elsewhere it is stated the average, and the total for all the reporting districts is fractionally in excess of the average and substantially larger than the outturn of last year. The estimate of the quantity available for export is now little smaller than the estimate of December: it stands at 1,545,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 26,186,000 cwt. of white rice.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-morrow at 11 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix Captain T. Rassovich:—

FOR TRIESTE, BRINDISI AND VENICE.

Amstutz, Mr. and Mrs. A. and infant.
Andessner, Mrs M
Atkins, Mr W
Burke, Surg Major and Mrs W. H. and children and European nurse.
Carrington, Miss
Chaild, Mrs A M
Cleminson, Mr and Mrs R
Delius, Mr and Mrs E
Durer, Mr and Mrs W
Fichter, General F
Foxley, Revd C
Gee, Mr W
Goodstrow, Mrs
Grandis, Mr S
Von Hegedus, H E Lieut Field Marshall, L
Huber, H E Lieut Field Marshall, Count
Huber Mr and Mrs F child and 2 infants
Koppe, Major O
Leslie, Mrs W
Lewis, Mr and Mrs T C and 2 children
Loch, Hon'ble Mr and Mrs W
Lugert, Miss M
Von Luttwitz Baron, P G
Macdonell, Mrs W R 2 children and nurse
Mackenzie, Major Colin
Massy, Miss A L
Mower, Mr T
Nunberg, Mr J B
Nottrott, Dr and Mrs A and 3 children
Nubling Revd and Mrs W and 3 children
Perceschine, Mr and Mrs W and child.
Sanderson, Col H B
Stoot, Miss L
Sikemeier, Revd and Mrs W and 2 children
Silbiger, Mr and
Stewart Grant, Mr and Mrs, D S
Von Szalay, Mr E
Terry, Mr and Mrs T P
Thom Master and Miss
Tilemann, Mr T
Turman, Mr H G
Von Webern, Mr J
Wilson, Mrs A D
And 4 Gentlemen from China

FOR PORT SAID.

Jameson, Mrs and Master, C D
Mattli, Mr C
Sprogle, Mrs J L
Wallace, Mrs H
1 Lady and 2 children from Singapore

FOR SUEZ.

Crommelin, Miss A S
Damala, Mr J

FOR ADEN—Nich, Mr M.

THE NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME.

AN OUTLAY OF NINE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

THE forthcoming British naval programme, says the London correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald," will involve an outlay of nine and half millions sterling, of which £5,530,000 will be given out to private contractors. The vessels to be built are four battleships to cost £730,000 each; four first class cruisers, to cost £460,000 each; six third-class cruisers, to cost £180,000 each; and sixty torpedo destroyers, costing £60,000 apiece. The total displacement of the new vessels will be 126,000 tons, and total horse-power 550,000. The machinery will be given out as private contracts. One battleship, three first-class cruisers, five third class cruisers, and the whole of the destroyers will be built in private yards. It is possible the number of third-class cruisers may be increased. One battleship will be built at Chatham, one at Portsmouth, and one at Devonport, and the fourth, as stated, will be contracted for. These vessels will be of similar type to the "Renown," but rather larger and of more beam. The first-class cruisers will be of the same type as those recently ordered. The third-class cruisers will be of the "Pelorus" type, while the torpedo destroyers will have a speed of from thirty to thirty-three knots.

THREE MORE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS READY.

The new twenty-seven-knot torpedo-boat destroyers, Dragon, Janus, and Contest, were passed out of the dockyards at Sheerness this morning, as ready to commence their duties. The vessels have been commissioned for the training of engine-room ratings, attached to the depot ship "Pembroke," in the working of water-tube boilers. They have been in the dockyards to fit the engine and boiler rooms with electric light.

In the mantle trade, in which Berlin may be said to occupy one of the first, if not the first, place on the Continent, a serious movement in favour of higher wages has broken out. A correspondent telegraphs: This branch is almost entirely based on house industry—that is to say, the sweating system. The poor people, who employed for a few pence, have to work at home day and night, and are practically driven to immorality, attribute their miserable payment partly to the system of the Zwischenmeister, or middlemen. This middleman receives the orders from the large firms, and undertakes to carry them out. In order to get as many orders as possible, the middlemen underbid one another, of course at the expense of the workmen. From Social Democratic quarters it is demanded that workshops on a large scale may be erected, in which the people may work instead of at home, and where better control may be possible. A representative of the Prussian Minister of Commerce the other day visited several of the largest firms, but the heads declared that the idea of workshops was perfectly impossible. In order to form a clear idea of the circumstances, the Government intends to convene a conference between the representatives of the firms and of the workpeople, but it is doubtful whether any agreement can be arrived at.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and instantaneous Face Skin Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and sweet-scented to the Complexion. Each Re. 1-4, of MADAN, SONS and Co.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE is supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

ABKARI CONTRACTS IN THE BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was formerly ruled by the ex-Dewan of the Baroda State that Abkari contracts should be given to deserving persons at the average of last five years. Deserving persons in this remark ruled that Abkari farms are to be put to public auction, whereby the highest bidders will have every chance of securing the same. This would result in forced sales, even in famine years, as is clearly manifestated in the case of the opium farmer of Baroda, where Mr. Rustom Pestonjee, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, and Mr. Good, of the Bombay Police, have confiscated opium of the value of about Rs. 1,000, which was smuggled into the British territory. Three men of this farmer are now under arrest, and they will be tried before Captain Brown at the Residency, Baroda. In the British territory the opium farms are leased to deserving persons, for the quantity sold by them, whereby no inducement is offered to them for smuggling. But as the system that now obtains at Baroda is faulty and offers great inducements to the contractor for smuggling it is time that the State should revert to its old system, which is found the best practicable, also by the British Government. It is now announced in the vernacular papers that the Abkari contracts for the district of Naosari and Baroda are to be put to public auction. The State must remember that by putting such contracts to public auction, it is eventually the loser, as was the case with a late contractor of Naosari, and two contractors of Baroda, who failed in their contracts history or did not fulfil their obligations. With these instances fresh in his mind, the late Dewan of the State had wisely ruled that the contracts be given to deserving persons only at an average calculated for five years, as is the case in British territory.

Cuticura WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

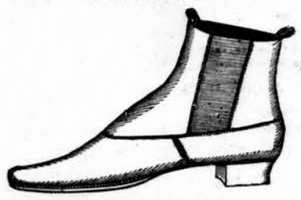
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

GENT'S PATENT PUMPS, Rs. 11-4.

GENTS WHITE BUCKSKIN RED RUBBER SOLES, Rs. 13-2.

CASH PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BEST LONDON MAKE.



SUPERIOR STYLE AND FINISH.

GENT'S PATENT DRESS BOOTS FANCY STOCKINGETTE TOPS, Rs. 16-4.

Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS CHILDREN INVALIDS & THE AGED

FIGHTLY NOURISHING.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of "hydro-carbons" in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTY'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing on the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists & Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 216, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
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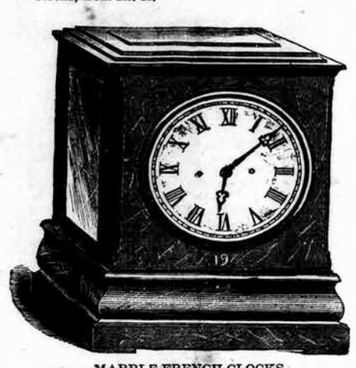
Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

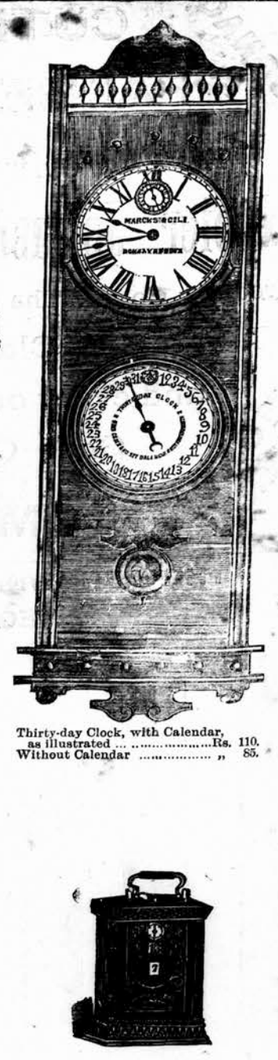
American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

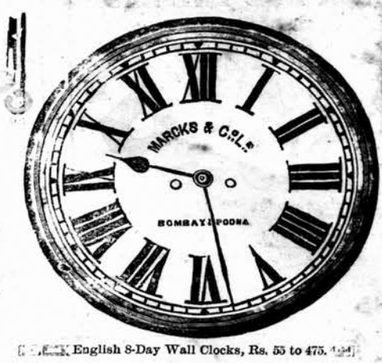
Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.



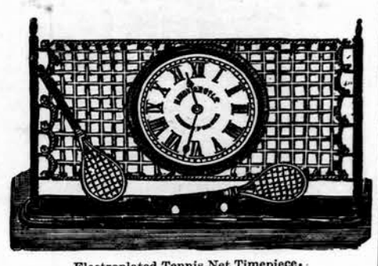
Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110. Without Calendar ..... ,, 85.



English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING FOR

PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,

"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,

"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

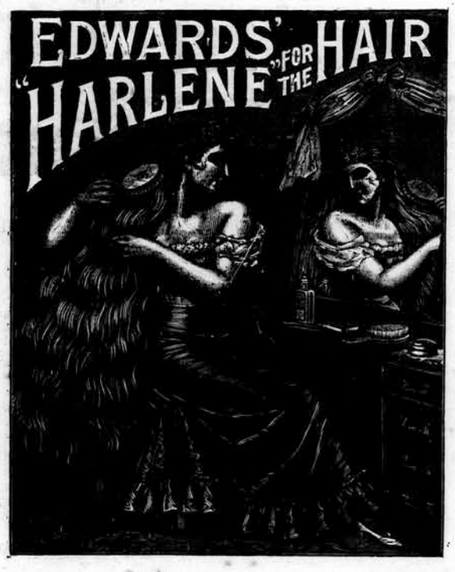
"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.' "JANE LEECH,

"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "MISS PRESTON,

"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."



AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,

"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."

[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.

"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "MISS TRISS,

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends. "MISS WEBB,

"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size. "SAMUEL GROCOTT,

"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metalic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 15th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,

London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, it is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with, also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,

THE PROVIDENCE MILL SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

Guarantee the full weight of 4-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

Mention this Paper.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIÉVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN, Esq., and FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydrozyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from an unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 9, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA

WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA
(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS
For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

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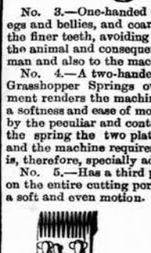
No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.



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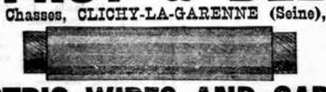

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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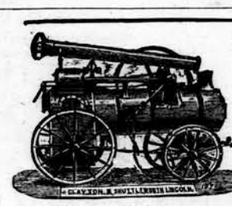

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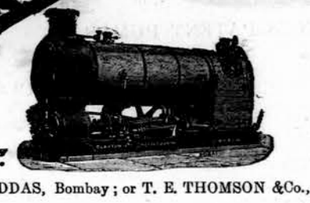

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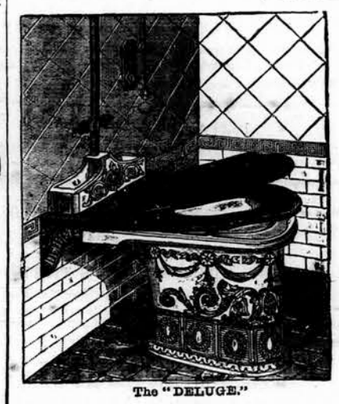

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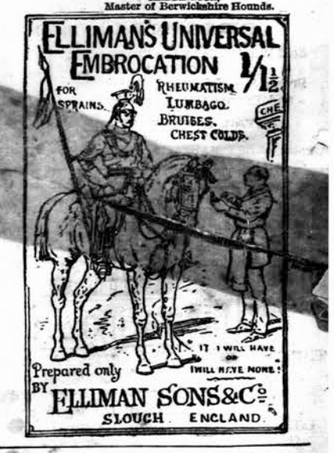
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